

The Pacific Coast Architect

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

Are you a subscriber to THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT? If not, you ought to be.

Building statistics in Portland and in most coast cities show no symptoms of a "slump," even if this is a presidential year.

If you intend to build, build well. The best is always the cheapest in building material as in everything else, and the cheapest is never the best.

Will you join us in making the third volume of our publication better and even more valuable than Volume Two? Increased patronage will assist much.

The Pacific Coast has limitless supplies of native building material. Her vast lumber interests, her great deposits of sand and gravel, her exhaustless quarries of building stone of many varieties, her developing lime and cement industries are not among the least.

In Eastern cities the arrival of spring is manifested by a renewal of building operations. Seasons make no difference in Portland. Here the glad chorus of hammer and saw, the shrill squeal of the plane, the creaking cranes hoisting steel beams to place, the whirr of the concrete mixer are never still.

Architects Hold Card Party

Members of the Portland Architectural Club to the number of thirty recently held a card party at the club rooms. "Five hundred" engaged the members and guests for two hours, after which came light refreshments. Cosy fires in the fireplaces added much to the pleasure of the evening. Miss Mary Palmer won the ladies' prize—a cut glass bon-bon dish—and J. J. Burling was awarded the gentlemen's prize—a pair of cuff buttons.

Victoria Architects Wrathful

The premier minister of education and attorney general at Victoria, B. C., recently received a deputation of provincial architects, representing the recently formed Institute of Architects. The deputation presented a protest against certain features touching conditions governing competitions for the provincial university design. They sought particularly to have the prize money set aside for the purpose divided into five instead of three awards, and that competitors should be informed of the names of the judges previous to the preparation and submission of their plans.

Elect Officers

At the second annual convention of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast recently held in Los Angeles, Portland was selected as the next meeting place.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland; vice-president, John Bakewell, Jr., San Francisco; secretary, M. L. Whitehouse, Portland; treasurer, Myron Hunt, Los Angeles.

The council for the ensuing year will include E. F. Lawrence, Albert Doyle, Edgar Lazarus, W. M. Whidden, of Portland, and W. R. B. Wilcox, Charles Alden, C. F. Gould and J. W. Mulholland, of Seattle.

Architects "Smoke Up"

Saturday evening, April 6th, the Portland Architects' Club gave an Easter "smoker" at the club rooms in the Sweeney Building. At the business session, presided over by H. Goodwin Beckwith, the decision was made to so amend the by-laws that the social features of the organization could be broadened. By the initiation of the new members the club membership was increased to an even 100, and that number attended the stag lunch provided. The extension of studies in architecture under the auspices of the Beaux Arts is a prominent feature of the club. A comprehensive course of lectures along this line are now being delivered.

Advocates Brick Paving

City Engineer Hurlburt made an interesting address before the meeting of the Horse Owners' Association March 27th. He favors a brick pavement on steep street grades, 14 feet in width in the center of streets, affording horses a better footing, and thus materially lessening the danger of slipping and falls, so liable to injure the animals. He is willing to co-operate with the association to this end.

As a representative of the Humane Society and the Horse Owners' Association of Spokane, J. E. Reudersdorf detailed what had been accomplished in that city along these lines.

Do Not Favor High Structures

At a banquet held at the Oregon Hotel last month by the Oregon chapter, A. I. A., a committee was appointed to work jointly with a committee of the Oregon Society of Civil Engineers in the preparation of a law to limit the height of buildings in this state.



National Brick Manufacturers' Convention

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT is in receipt of the March issue of *The Clay Worker*, Indianapolis, Ind. It is a handsome number, profusely illustrated. The number is largely devoted to the "Official Report of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, held at Chicago, Ill., March 4th to 9th, 1912." It is the last word on an important subject, going exhaustively into the subject of clay products. Intense interest and enthusiasm marked the convention, and to glance even hurriedly through the report is to learn what a tremendous bearing clay products have in modern building construction. The large attendance of prominent brick men was representative of the industry all over the country, not omitting the Pacific Coast. Among the representatives from this section we note Dwight T. Farnham, of Seattle, who presented an able paper on "Technical Man as a Commercial Asset in the Clay Industry." This convention proved a great and valued educator and did much to advance the important cause in which its 868 members are all so admirably pulling together.



"Costly Piece of Cement Work"

Through the courtesy of G. C. Nickerson, THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT was handed the following from *Morning Progress*, a paper published at Willows, Cal., which will amuse our readers:

In these days of keen competition in cement and concrete work, with one contractor advertising that he will lay guaranteed sidewalks for ten cents a square foot, it looks like a fancy price to charge a man \$10 for filling a hole in a tooth no bigger than the yolk of a humming bird's egg with the same kind of material, and yet that is the stunt that Dr. A. P. Deacon pulled off on V. V. Pittman, demonstrator and advertising man for the Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company, the said Pittman now being in these parts to demonstrate to farmers and other possible users of cement how to handle the Mt. Diablo brand of that article, handled exclusively by his company.

This Pittman is some advertising artist. He is thoroughly convinced that the Mt. Diablo cement is the finest brand of cement in the world, and he has pretty well succeeded in making all the local contractors think the same way. But lately he has been brooding over the fact that such a really classy article should not be used in the arts and sciences. Finally the idea hit him that no man should go with hollow teeth while there was a spoonful of Mt. Diablo cement in the country, and to show that he had perfect confidence in the honesty and good intentions of his own dope he called upon Dr. Deacon and asked him to fill his tooth with cement—not any kind of cement, but the kind of cement that he was introducing.

Nobody can bluff Dr. Deacon. If Pittman had really wished his tooth filled with dynamite the doctor would have rigged up some kind of a long distance apparatus and gone at it. So when the advertising man wanted a cement floor laid in his molar the doctor smiled genially, went down to the Brown-Doane Lumber Company's yard

and picked out a handful of the cement. This cement he mixed up skillfully into a nice malleable paste, and prying Mr. Pittman's mouth open he proceeded to wad the cement into the cavity of the tooth until it was up to grade.

Mr. Pittman brought his mouth into this office last night and showed the reinforced concrete tooth with as much pride as though he was a kid that had just had a front tooth knocked out and had learned to spit through the opening. The cement had set and the doctor had assured him that it would be there, solid and sound, when there wouldn't be anything else left of Pittman.

The idea of filling a tooth with pure cement taken from stock is a new one. It means ruin for the dentists if it becomes a common practice, for what is to hinder anyone with a lot of bad teeth from swiping a handful of cement sidewalk while it is yet undecided whether to harden or not, and chewing the mess until all the cavities are plugged up? Nothing. Absolutely nothing. The dentists are doomed unless the use of Mt. Diablo cement is confined to legitimate channels.

Utah's Capitol

Designs for a capitol building that will be one of the most conspicuous of its kind in the country have been adopted by the Utah Capitol Commission, and work will begin on the structure, to cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, this summer.

After a competition in which many architects of the country competed the designs of R. K. A. Kletting, a native of Germany, who has lived in Utah for almost thirty years, have been accepted.

The most conspicuous building in Utah heretofore has been the Mormon Temple, but the new capitol will overshadow it. The structure will be placed on the brow of a hill to the north of the city. From it one will be able to see a fine panorama, the Salt Lake and Provo valleys, hemmed in by rugged mountains, to the southward, and the sweep of the Great Salt Lake to the westward. From the dome on clear days it will be possible to look out for more than fifty miles.

A dome which will rise 246 feet and sixty-four massive columns rising three stories will be the principal outside features of the building. It will be in the classic Corinthian style, 412 feet long and 161 feet deep. It will have a main hall 350 feet long and 65 feet wide. There will be an imposing portico at the entrance, approached by forty steps and guarded by statuary groups. Two grand staircases will run from the rotunda under the dome.

The lower floors are to be given over to executive offices, and the legislature is to hold forth on the third floor. One feature of the arrangement for this body will be a passageway between the two houses which can be closed to the public and so forth without interruption.

The matter of transportation has been looked after. An underground approach for street cars and other vehicles which will bring them to the capitol on a level with the ground floor has been provided. In the basement will be an easily approached motor and carriage stand.

The lighting arrangements will be much better than those of most capitols. Back of the columns will run a portico ten feet wide, and the rooms opening on this will have large windows set only a foot apart.

It is planned to use only materials from Utah in the building. It will be of either granite or sandstone, with marble finish in the interior. All these materials can be had in abundance.

Washington Chapter, A. I. A.

THE REGULAR April meeting of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the Arctic Club Wednesday, April 10, 1912.

An account of the proceedings at the International Congress of Architects in Rome was given by Mr. Myers, the chapter's delegate, recently returned from Europe. Mr. Myers spoke of the appropriate meeting place, the historic Castle of S. Angelo and described the technical proceedings and various entertainments which formed so conspicuous a part of the congress. Mr. Myers mentioned other interesting incidents of his trip, and his remarks were received with applause.

A special order of business at the meeting was the discussion of licensing architects by state law. The Legislative Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Everett, reported on the subject by presenting communications received from chapters in other states where a license law was in operation. As the information received was incomplete the committee was instructed to continue its investigations and report again at a later date.

Mr. Everett for the Legislative Committee also reported the following resolution on the recommendation of the former mayor of Seattle that plans for city buildings be prepared in the office of the superintendent of buildings:

"Whereas, George W. Dilling, mayor of the City of Seattle, in a message to the Council dated January 2, 1912, had recommended that the plans for all public buildings, as far as possible, be drawn in the office of the superintendent of buildings; and

"Whereas, It must be recognized that all public buildings should express to a large degree the measure of culture and intelligence of the community, and that the temporary and superannuated period has passed, and further, that the true interests of the citizens of Seattle will be best served from the economical, practical and aesthetic standpoints by the employment of trained architects for all public buildings, small or large; and

"Whereas, The office of the superintendent of buildings is created for the purpose of supervising those parts of buildings relating to public safety only, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, do hereby condemn such action as being that of false economy and not serving the best interests of a great city or commensurate with its dignity; and be it hereby further

"Resolved, That we as a body of professional men are opposed to any change in the duties of the office of the superintendent of buildings, and that we deem it our duty as architects and as citizens to maintain the highest possible standard of architecture, and if possible to overcome the sentiment expressed in the message of the former mayor."

The resolution was adopted with instructions to the committee to present it to the present mayor.

Mr. C. F. Gould reported for the Exhibition Committee that an exhibition of the drawings submitted in the recent Masonic Temple competition in Seattle was being held in the public library. Mr. Gould spoke of the value of such exhibitions in acquainting the public with the architect's work, particularly in relation to the award which did not always follow the recommendations of the jury, this being true in the present instance.

The chairman of a special committee on regulating building heights, Mr. Alden, reported that the committee had under consideration an ordinance proposed by the Building Ordinance Revision Commission of Seattle, and acting under instructions from the chapter communications had been sent to several civic and professional organizations in the

city with the hope of awakening their interest in the subject. This had resulted in a joint committee meeting held under the direction of the chapter at the request of the other organizations represented.

Mr. C. F. Gould then explained a movement being inaugurated in the interests of Seattle's city plan, many people believing that its defeat at the recent election was not an indication that the main features of the plan were not desired. An organization had been proposed of those interested in acquiring a civic center, and this had been favorably received. Mr. Myers spoke of the opinion that prevailed abroad that Seattle was a relic of the old West, terrorized by holdups and murders. The information that the city had under consideration a comprehensive plan for civic development did much to relieve this impression, and it was most unfortunate for Seattle's reputation abroad that the plan had failed of adoption.

Johns Hopkins University

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY is about to begin the construction of an extensive group of buildings intended to house all its activities except the hospital and medical school. These buildings will be erected upon a rolling and admirable site of 150 acres fronting on Charles street, Baltimore, two miles north of the monument. The grounds include the seat of the Carroll family and the mansion known as Homewood, a beautiful example of Colonial architecture which will remain in the midst of the university buildings and will be a keynote of their style.

Since the original plans were made, Charles street has been widened and its grade changed, new needs of the university have developed through the intensive study of the problem by the faculty during the last four years, and the growth in athletic interests, due to the success of the Hopkins Field, has developed a demand for ampler recreation grounds.

The trustees have for some years been assisted by architects in their study of the problem, but these architects had been assigned to the duty of designing the several buildings.

It was therefore felt that a re-study of the whole problem should be made. To that end an advisory board, consisting of Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury of New York, Mr. Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia, and Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted of Boston has been appointed.

Mr. Day is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, having served as the president. He is a trustee of the National Academy of Design, a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

He was for many years a lecturer on architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, and is now lecturer on architecture at Harvard University. He has designed many public buildings in Philadelphia, including that of the Art Club and the gymnasium of the University of Pennsylvania, and has recently completed an important group of dormitories at Princeton.

Mr. Atterbury is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, the architect for Forest Hills, the model town developed by the Sage Foundation on Long Island, the Phipps Institute in Philadelphia and many of the buildings constructed for Mr. Frick in Pittsburg. He has designed or remodeled several of the buildings at Yale and the Teachers' College at Columbia and is now in charge of the restoration of the City Hall at New York. Mr. Atterbury is the architect of the new Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and is consulting architect for the development of Guilford, near Baltimore.

Mr. Olmsted is the well-known landscape architect whose work extends throughout the country. He is professor of landscape design at Harvard University.

The new advisory board, the appointment of which is only now made public, has been actively at work on this re-study for some time and already much progress has been made. It is expected that in a few days their report will be received. Every effort is being made to incorporate the results of this re-study to the end that the actual construction may begin at Homewood during the present summer.

The group will contain laboratory buildings for chemistry, physics, biology, geology and engineering, but its main feature will be the great academic and library building. There will be dormitories, refectories, a students' hall and a gymnasium.

Such a group of buildings will, of course, cost several million dollars and be an academic group of the first importance.

Competition For New City Hall at San Francisco

The consulting architects in charge of the competition for plans for the new city hall made public the conditions for the contest. Copies were sent to the 110 competitors, the time for submitting applications having expired on Friday evening.

All designs must reach the jury of award by noon of June 15. Judgment will be rendered not later than July 1.

The competitor submitting the best plan will receive \$25,000 in cash, to be paid within ninety days, and will also be appointed supervising architect of the building under the terms of payment prescribed by the American Institute of Architects, the minimum rate being 6 per cent of the cost of the structure.

The \$25,000 prize is to be deducted from the total.

The Board of Public Works reserves the right to terminate the employment of the architect, paying him for the work accomplished up to the time of dismissal. But in any case he shall receive the \$25,000 prize and in addition not less than \$21,975.

To each of twenty architects whose plans are considered as next best to the prize winner's \$1000 shall be paid within ninety days. Should there be less than twenty such plans the prizes are to be correspondingly increased, as \$20,000 is allowed to cover them.

The jury of award is to consist of seven members—the mayor, one member of the Board of Public Works, to be selected by that body, one member of the Public Buildings Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to be chosen by that committee, the three consulting architects and an architect to be elected by the competitors.

To obtain the choice of the contestants the consulting architects will forward to each of them a printed ballot containing the names of three architects, one to be voted for. The ballots will be returned in stamped and addressed envelopes, the arrangements being such that no voter can be identified.

The identity of the seventh member of the jury shall be announced not later than April 20.

No competitor is to submit more than one design. All communications relative to the competition shall be addressed to the consulting architects as a body.

The winner of the contest will not be allowed to associate himself with any other architect without written approval of the consulting architects.

The drawings are to be on a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to a foot, and must include plans of all stories except the basement, two elevation views of the building or buildings and one sectional drawing.

Shrubbery and other adornments are barred except between the building and the curb, and just one "six-foot man" may be pictured to afford a basis of comparison as to height.

All designs are to be submitted without name or other identification mark. With each will be sent the name and address of the designer sealed in an opaque envelope, not to be opened until after the announcement of the award.

After judgment has been given there will be a public exhibition of competitive designs, all of which, except that winning the first prize, will be returned to those submitting them.

The three consulting architects are John Galen Howard, Frederick H. Meyer and John Reid, Jr.

A Model Specification

The following is the model specification for tin roofing for architects by the N. & G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia:

Tin Roofing Work—All tin used on this building shall be N. & G. Taylor Company's "Target and Arrow" brand. No substitute for this brand will be allowed. Use IC thickness for the roof proper, decks, etc., and IX thickness for valleys, gutters and spouts, as required by design. One coat of red lead, iron oxide, metallic brown or Venetian red paint, with pure linseed oil, shall be applied to the under side of the tin before laying.

For *flat seam roofing*, edges of sheets to be turned one-half inch; all seams to be locked together and well soaked with solder. Sheets to be fastened to the sheathing boards by cleats spaced eight inches apart, cleats locked into the seams and fastened to the roof with two one-inch barbed wire nails; no nails to be driven through the sheets.

For *standing seam roofing*, sheets to be put together in long lengths in the shop, cross seams to be locked together and well soaked with solder; sheets to be made up the narrow way in the rolls and fastened to the sheathing boards by cleats spaced one foot apart.

Valleys and gutters to be formed with flat seams well soldered, sheets to be laid the narrow way.

Flashings to be let into the joints of the brick or stonework, and cemented. If counter-flashings are used, the lower edge of the counter-part shall be kept at least three inches above the roof.

Solder to be of the best grade, bearing the manufacturer's name, and guaranteed one-half tin and one-half lead—new metals. Use rosin only as a flux.

Caution: No unnecessary walking over the tin roof or using same for storage of material shall be allowed. In walking on the tin care must be taken not to damage the paint nor break the coating of the tin. Rubber-soled shoes or overshoes should be worn by the men on the roof.

Painting Tin Work: All painting of the tin work to be done by the roofer, using red lead, iron oxide, metallic brown or Venetian red paint, with pure linseed oil. No patent dryer or turpentine to be used.

All paints to be applied with a hand brush and well rubbed on. Tin to be painted immediately after laying. A second coat shall be applied in a similar manner two weeks later.

No deviation from these specifications shall be made unless authority is given in writing by the architect. Only a first-class roof will be accepted.

Ethics Governing The Professional Practice of Architects

By EDGAR M. LAZARUS, F. A. I. A.

(The following paper, by Edgar M. Lazarus, F. A. I. A., the well-known Portland architect, was read at the second annual convention of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, held at Los Angeles, Cal., April 10, 1912.)

IN DEALING with this question I do not claim any originality of expression in its treatment. What merit it may have lies in its compilation.

The American Institute seeks to maintain a high standard of practice and conduct on the part of its members as a safeguard of the important financial, technical and esthetic interests entrusted to them. The profession of architecture calls for men of the highest integrity, business capacity and artistic ability. The architect is entrusted with financial undertakings in which his honesty of purpose must be above suspicion. He acts as professional adviser to his client and his advice must be absolutely disinterested; he is charged with the judicial functions as between client and contractor and must act with entire impartiality; he has moral responsibilities to his professional associates and subordinates; finally, he is engaged in a profession which carries with it grave responsibilities to the public.

These duties and responsibilities cannot be properly discharged unless his motives, conduct and ability are such as to command respect and confidence. The architect should be mindful of the public welfare and should participate in those movements for public betterment in which his special training and experience qualify him to act. He should not, even under his client's instructions, engage in or encourage any practices contrary to law or hostile to the public interest; for, as he is not obliged to accept a given piece of work, he cannot, by urging that he has but followed his client's instructions, escape the condemnation attaching to his acts. He should carefully comply with all building laws and regulations, and if such appear to him unwise or unfair, he should endeavor to have them altered.

The large powers with which the architect is invested should be used with judgment. While he must condemn bad work, he should commend good work. Intelligent initiative on the part of craftsmen and workmen should be recognized and encouraged and the architect should make evident his appreciation of the dignity of the artisan's function.

The public has the right to expect that he who bears the title of architect has the knowledge and ability needed for the proper invention, illustration and supervision of all building operations which he may undertake. Such qualifications alone justify the assumption of the title of architect.

The architects of the country at large and of this section in particular have been struggling for many years to get a proper recognition so that our business can be sustained by naming a fair and adequate remuneration for our services.

Many claim that the practices and methods of our profession savor of a trade union, while in truth it has none of the elements of such an association. The American Institute of Architects is organized for the advancement of art. It interferes with the private practice of no man. It demands of its members that when occasions of competition arise that they be competitions of merit and not competitions in price in which the architect is willing to do his work.

The Federal Government, the presidents of the great railways, the big business men are not allowing themselves to be swindled when they employ an architect at the ordinarily accepted rate of remuneration for his services, rates which have been accepted many years, not only in America but all over the civilized world. They are alive to the fact that the prices as charged by the architects are moderate and not excessive. The fees outlined in the schedule are barely sufficient to cover the expenses of a man who does business honestly. Consequently, in the opinion of the Institute of Architects, any architect accepting a commission to perform full architectural services for less than the minimum fee should therefore be accepted as presumptive evidence either of professional ignorance or intention to swindle the client by accepting moneys other than the fees received from his employer.

In former years the schedule of minimum charges for full professional services (including supervision) was 5 per cent on the cost of the work, with an additional charge in special cases, for alterations and additions, monumental and decorative work, and designs for furniture. This schedule obtained until it was revised at the Washington convention, December 15, 1908, when the minimum fee was raised to six per cent.

While this rate is not mandatory for members of the institute, the institute and board of directors consider that this charge is only fair to be able to have good work done by architects and they have recommended that members use this as a proper minimum charge for work.

A half a century ago, architects did not have to meet the conditions that now prevail, with heating, ventilating, mechanical, structural, electrical, sanitary and landscape problems of such nature that the services of a specialist were required, to say nothing of the higher cost of general office and living expenses which they now have to face.

The conditions prevailing in the different parts of the United States are not always the same, and each chapter should adopt a mandatory schedule of charges based upon the schedule of the American Institute of Architects.

There is no blinking at the fact that competition is the keynote of all architectural practice. We are in competition with each other and with ourselves in each new design we attempt, whether we alone are engaged on it or whether we must do better than a half dozen others to succeed.

The cost of producing competitions is a matter in which the community has little or no interest. The public is always willing to accept the services of those who freely tender them without compensation. To the architect belongs the *unique* distinction of offering the best in his brain basket gratis. One never hears of a self-respecting lawyer, doctor or any other professional man so demeaning himself.

When compensation is required, the public will value the service, and the value you place upon your skill will be the standard at which the public fixes your worth.

Owing to the undignified methods that have obtained to a very great extent, the public is apt to assume that the architect must show his wares and like a street hawker flaunt his plan in the face of the wary prospective client before a commission is given. The art and skill necessary in the invention of a general scheme lose their value in the laymen's eyes if he is offered a dozen or more plans when all but one are for naught.

We lose sight of the fact that our power in the community would be enormous if we choose to exert it, but let us not lose sight of the cardinal principle that in unity alone there is strength and that in co-operation there is peace. Competition, we know, is war and war is hell.

Philadelphia Chapter A. I. A.—Notes of the March Meeting

THE USUAL dinner preceded the meeting—fourteen members being present. The meeting took place at the T-Square Club on Tuesday, March 11, at 8 o'clock, with President John Hall Rankin in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the February meeting, and of the four meetings of the executive committee held since then, reports of committees were proceeded with.

Among the chairmen or members of committees who reported, Mr. E. A. Crane, of the committee on biography and history, asked that all members who had not yet filled in the biographical blanks should do so as promptly as possible, in order that the files of the committee may be made complete at an early date.

Mr. F. M. Day, for the committee on preservation of historic monuments, reported that the work of restoring Congress Hall was proceeding satisfactorily under contract. He further reported the important fact that the committee was in consultation with the city authorities about the old Market House at Second and Pine streets, the rumor having been circulated that it was to be demolished. The committee will make recommendations for the retention and use of this attractive old landmark. He also reported that his committee expected in the near future to visit old Fort Mifflin on the Delaware River to make an examination of the historic buildings there.

Mr. Day also made a general report for the committee on municipal improvements, of which he is chairman.

In the absence of the chairman of the committee on education and program, the president announced that preparations are under way for the entertainment of the state association and visiting members of the other chapters in the state at the next meeting in April, at which an informal dinner will be given in connection with the meeting.

The president, Mr. Rankin, further announced that he and other officers or committees of the chapter had been in consultation with the municipal authorities regarding several matters of importance to the city, among them being the standardization of certain city specifications, municipal tree planting—relief of traffic congestion; and letters from city officials concerning these and other matters were read to the meeting.

Mr. Rankin also reported that he had attended the meeting before the Congressional Committee in Washington the week previous relative to the proposed Lincoln memorial. As Mr. Medary, who was present, had also attended this meeting in his capacity as a director of the institute, Mr. Rankin called upon him to relate to the chapter the details of the testimony before the Congressional Committee, which he did. As a result the members were enlightened on this subject, as it was shown that the advocates of a "Memorial Roadway" were forced to admit that the appropriation under discussion before the committee would only build an ordinary roadway thirty feet wide by eight inches deep, without paying anything for right-of-way or other necessary incidentals. It was even, he said, conclusively shown, and admitted by the roadway advocates, that a memorial roadway such as they proposed would cost very much more than the apparently large estimate of cost put forth by the institute and others.

The regular business of the meeting being disposed of, Mr. Day was called upon to speak about the "Standard Documents of the Institute," as announced in the call for the meeting. Being thoroughly familiar with all of these documents, Mr. Day was well qualified to do so, and he took up in order the schedule of charges, code of ethics,

code of competitions, general conditions of specifications, contract forms, etc.

During the course of his remarks, he invited discussion which brought out further information of value to all practitioners and showed how useful the documents of the institute are and how in proportion to their general adoption they can be of great help to every member of the profession.

Among those who took part in the discussion, Mr. L. V. Boyd called attention to what he considered advisable modifications in, or rather additions to, the institute schedule of charges to make it of even greater practical value to the architects and their clients in Philadelphia, the admitted center of residential architecture.

Upon motion, it was decided to create a new committee of the chapter to be known as the "Committee on Practice," which should be charged with the preparation of a revised schedule of charges for the Philadelphia chapter, which schedule should conform to all the provisions of the institute schedule.

In view of the creation of this new committee, Mr. D. K. Boyd moved that it should also be charged with the preparation of the documents which he had advocated at the last meeting, namely, a form of understanding, not agreement, between the client and architect, setting forth the "Principles of Practice," a combination, as it were, of the schedule, the code of ethics and the code of competitions, the same to be incorporated, if favorably considered by the committee, with the proposed charter schedule. The motion was adopted.

After further discussion by Mr. Sellers, Mr. Medary, Mr. Duhring and Mr. Lovatt, the meeting, with a vote of thanks to Mr. Frank Miles Day for his valued talk, adjourned.

Architectural Terra Cotta

By S. GEIJSBEEK, Ceramic Engineer

There is, among all building materials of the present days, but one which lends itself to the real art of architecture. In architectural terra cotta we have this building material. It can be moulded, formed, shaped according to the taste and ideas of the architect. These ideas, once moulded and made in clay, are burned to a material which has everlasting qualities and has stood the test of the elements for ages.

The name "terra cotta" is a general one. It means "burnt clay." The name is therefore applied to many different clay products. We have terra cotta partition tile, terra cotta fireproofing, terra cotta sewer pipe, terra cotta tile, structural terra cotta and architectural terra cotta. Whenever the name terra cotta is mentioned in this article, we strictly refer to "architectural terra cotta."

HISTORY.

The name "burnt clay" or terra cotta, is found in the old scriptures. The Romans made great use of burnt clay in their time, and later the Italians were masters in the handling of terra cotta. Italian terra cotta architecture of centuries ago has given many architects and designers inspirations which have been reproduced in modern terra cotta. The nations of the Old Country made good use of terra cotta and burnt clay products in their building arts. In Southern Europe artistic effects were mostly reproduced in various colors and glazes, while in the northern part brickwork was mostly used for artistic effects. The old German and Holland buildings are good examples of this style of burnt-clay product application.

Towards the middle of the last century terra cotta was more and more manufactured as an exclusive product, and we find that in England great strides were made in

its use. In many of the large buildings erected at that time, such as the Kensington Museum, the Albert Hall, the Dolwich College and others, terra cotta was used in place of stone. These buildings have shown the great possibilities of architectural terra cotta as a structural decorative building material. The late Sir Gilbert Scott, one of the leading architects of that time, said: "Terra cotta seems a material which is a companion of brick, but it should never be used as artificial stone. It is the highest development of brick and should be used as such."

The first terra cotta made in America was probably used in New York. About 1853 Mr. James Renwick, a prominent New York architect, used terra cotta for the sill courses and window trimmings of the old St. Denis Hotel, which was located at that time at Broadway and Eleventh street. A little later large quantities of terra cotta was used in the Cooper Institute building in New York. Some terra cotta was made in Chicago, and used in the State House in Springfield, Ill. But in general the manufacturing of terra cotta did not make much headway. It was not until 1870, when the Chicago Terra Cotta Company brought from England Mr. James Taylor, who introduced English methods in the manufacturing, that better material was made than before, and that the industry grew rapidly.

In 1871 the Southern Terra Cotta Company was established by Messrs. P. Bellegrino and Z. Castlebury at Atlanta, Ga., and quite a great deal of work was done by them in that section.

In 1873 the Fine Arts Museum of Boston was started and much terra cotta was used in that building. The designs were made according to the drawings of Sturgus & Brigham, architects for the building. This terra cotta, however, was made in England and shipped to this country. In this connection an article from an English newspaper, published at that time, describes exactly what terra cotta stands for. It says:

"The Americans are now building in Boston one of the largest and most magnificent structures ever dedicated to arts, and terra cotta is now being shipped from Stamford for the use in that building. It is frost and fireproof and will be an enduring monument of the artistic industry of Stamford for ages. The name 'Stamford' burnt on these blocks of terra cotta may turn up some day 3000 years hence like the incised bricks of Babylon and Greece."

After the importation of the English terra cotta the American manufacturers awoke more to the fact that this material had great commercial possibilities, and made remarkable improvements in the quality of their product.

In 1879 the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company was organized and began operations. In rapid succession several factories were started in the different parts of the country. Mr. Joseph Winkle established the Winkle Terra Cotta Company in St. Louis in 1883. The New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company was started in 1885 by Walter Geer. The Conkling & Armstrong Terra Cotta Company of Philadelphia was founded in 1886, and the Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company commenced operations in the same year. It was in the early nineties that terra cotta was manufactured on the Pacific Coast by the Gladden, McBean Company of Lincoln, Cal., the Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane, Wash., and the Denny Renton Clay and Coal Company of Seattle, Wash. Since that time the terra cotta industry has been greatly developed on the Pacific Coast. There are now several factories in California and Washington.

Architectural terra cotta as it is manufactured at present has a very high standing as a building material. It is practically the only decorative material used in first-class

buildings and it has no competitors. In its everlasting qualities it is far superior to cast cement or plaster, and architectural terra cotta can not therefore be compared with a substitute either in price or quality.

APPLICATION.

Having given a little historical review of architectural terra cotta, we will now consider its application as a material extensively used in building operations. Architectural terra cotta is the most beautifying material used in connection with brick for buildings. Every architect realizes nowadays that in terra cotta he has found a close ally in executing his artistic ideas. The ease with which it can be moulded, the plasticity of the material, which is capable of endless treatment of designs, the great liberty and freedom which it allows in the execution of artistic ornaments, the color schemes which can be applied, all these facts are in favor of the application of architectural terra cotta for building operations. The architect, therefore, should consider terra cotta as a factor in creating his designs, and the manufacturer should use every effort to sustain the ideas of architects, wherever possible, in the use of terra cotta.

There are a number of cases where architectural terra cotta could have been used to great advantage and with no more cost than the material used, if architect and manufacturer had co-operated in the execution of the design. As terra cotta is used for exterior decoration, the general effect should be more considered than the details from the standpoint of an architect. The details belong to the manufacturer, and as long as he is able to produce the general effect, the architect should give the manufacturer a free hand as to detail of the work.

In many cases the detail of the work has been entirely worked out by the architect, and the manufacturer will in such cases make the terra cotta strictly according to design. In such instances we may find bold designs employed for the lower stories of the building, while the top story designs are so fine that they will hardly be noticed from the street level.

We need not dwell on the many beautiful designs of building which are faced with terra cotta. Every large business center of our cities stands as a monument for the terra cotta industry. Color, design, ornamentation and application are all harmoniously collected in buildings of modern architecture. Architectural terra cotta with its burnt qualities, its great resistance to atmospheric conditions and fire, its ease of handling, the many ways of application, all these factors decide that in terra cotta we have a material which has the best qualities to be had for exterior decoration of modern buildings.

(To be continued.)



Proposed Ross Island Park

Park Superintendent Mische recently submitted a preliminary plan of showing the general features to be embodied in the Ross Island Recreation Park in the Willamette River, as originally suggested by Mayor Rushlight.

His plans provided for 24,600 feet of drives, 40,000 feet of walks and 261 acres of lawn area. He would plant this to trees and shrubs, face the shore with stone and border the walks with flowers and provide playgrounds and places for games.

There is no doubt but that should this somewhat ambitious plan be carried out at this time, that it will be greatly appreciated by future generations.

University Scholarships of the Architectural League of America for 1912-13.

ANNOUNCEMENT:

For the year 1912-1913 four Scholarships are available, three in Harvard University and one in Washington University, St. Louis.

These Scholarships entitle their holders to free tuition for one year, the cost of such tuition being \$150.00. The Scholarships will be awarded to those who stand highest in the competitions in design to be held in May, and who fulfill the other requirements. The competitions will be conducted in the various cities through the organizations affiliated with the League.

(a) Candidates must have graduated from an approved high school or (b) they must have passed the entrance examinations to the university for whose scholarship they are candidates, or (c) they must bring evidence of equivalent training. They must also have worked not less than two years as draughtsmen in architects' offices, or must be graduates of a recognized institution of learning of college rank, and must be members of an organization associated with the League.

The competition for the Scholarship in Washington University will also be open to students who have not yet entered the Junior class in design in that institution.

Should any candidate successful in the competitions fail to qualify the candidate next in rank will be appointed.

The successful candidates must bring a written recommendation from their last employers and must be endorsed by the Chairman of the League Committee on University Fellowship.

Candidates should notify the above Chairman as soon as possible of their intention to take part in the competition. The Chairman will send such candidates a blank on which the candidate will indicate what his training and education have been.

The programs will be given out May 11th, at 9:00 A. M., at a place in each city designated by the officers of the local organization or by the Chairman of the League Committee on University Fellowships in the case of individual members of the League.

Eight consecutive hours will be allowed for making a preliminary sketch, a tracing of which will be retained by the competitor, the original being handed to those supervising the preliminary competition.

Supervisors of examinations will endorse the original sketches and send them at once, either to the Chairman of the Department of Architecture of Harvard University, or to the Professor of Architecture of Washington University, according to the program developed by the candidate.

The essential features of this sketch are to be adhered to in preparing the final drawings.

The competitors will have until Monday, May 27th, to complete the drawings called for by the program. The drawings are to be sent in a mailing tube, and must bear the postmark or express stamp of the above date. The drawings of the unsuccessful competitors will be returned.

The name of the designer should not appear on any of the drawings. The sketch and the final drawings should bear some device, a copy of which, with the author's name and address, should be sealed in an envelope and enclosed with the drawings. The competitor must not have any assistance whatever in preparing his drawings and must enclose in his identification envelope a written statement, signed by him, to the effect that the drawings have been made by him alone, without the assistance of other persons.

In judging the drawings great weight will be given to the qualities shown in the preliminary sketch, as well as in the final drawings.

These Scholarships are for special or for regular students. The preliminary sketches and the final drawings should be addressed to the Chairman of the Department of Architecture, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The drawings will be judged by the Professor of Architecture in that University and a Boston architect appointed by the League. The successful candidates will be required to fill out an application blank to be obtained from the Chairman of the Department of Architecture, answering certain questions tending to show that they have fulfilled the preliminary conditions of candidacy.

The University reserves the right to grant one of the Scholarships for the year 1912-1913 to a League applicant for reappointment who has done distinguished work. One of these Scholarships will be reserved for a candidate outside of Massachusetts, unless there should be no such candidate whose design in the opinion of the judges is of sufficient merit.

The preliminary sketches and the final drawings submitted for this scholarship should be addressed to the Professor of Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. The award will be made by that officer and a St. Louis architect representing the League.

Candidates should at once communicate with the Professor of Architecture regarding their eligibility. The successful candidate will be able to enter Washington University as a regular student.

Committee on University Fellowships, Architectural League of America,

ABRAM GARFIELD,

WM. A. BOHNARD,

ALBERT E. SKEEL, Chairman,

Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Visitor Much Impressed

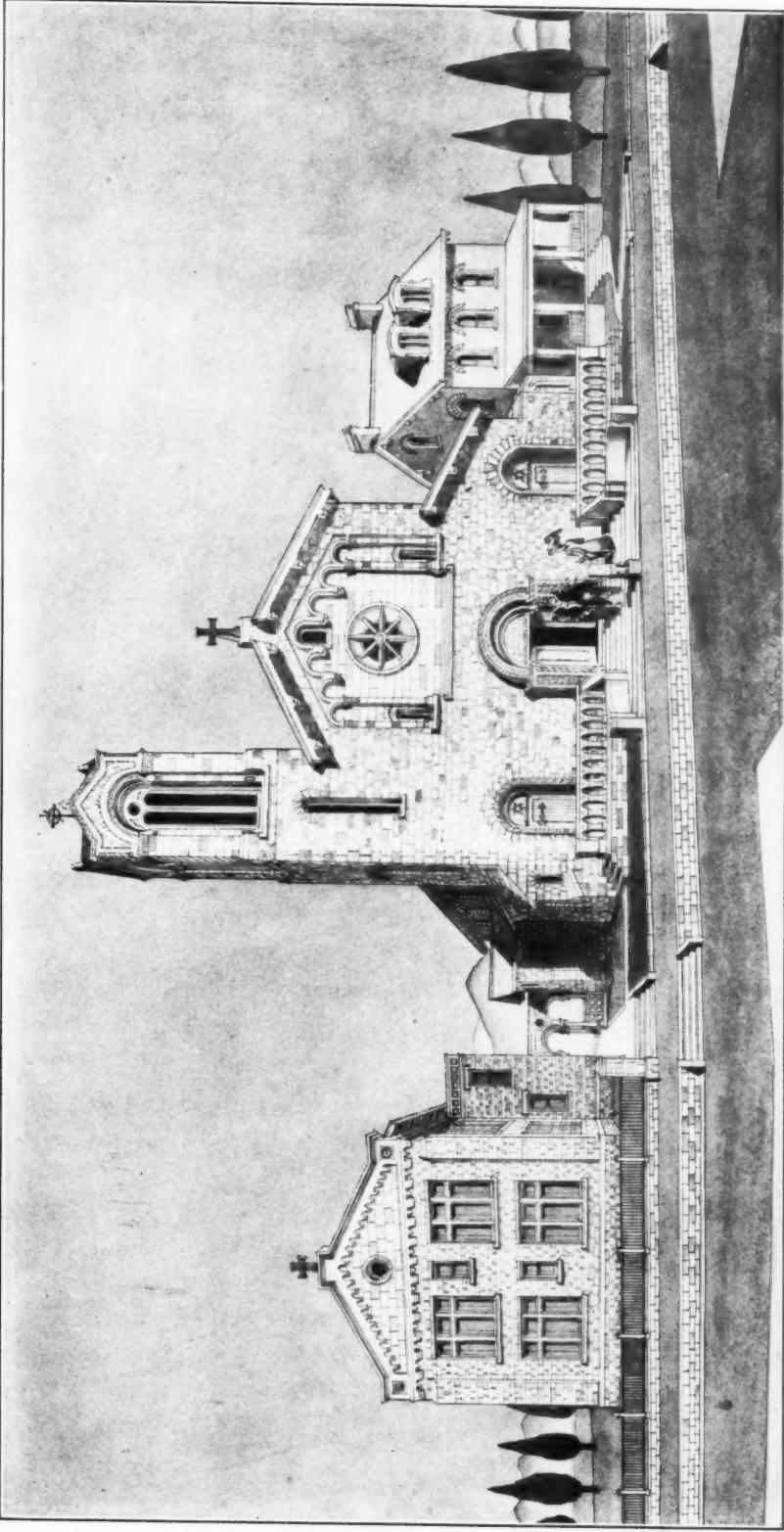
Noel A. Dew, an English architect who recently visited Portland, with the intention of locating in this city, is much impressed with the modern buildings in Portland and other American cities, the conveniences of which much impress him. He said:

"You have some fine buildings here in Portland. What strikes an Englishman the minute he has had time to go over one or two of the buildings is that virtually every office has greater conveniences for business, such as elevator service, sanitary condition of the offices, ventilation, heating and so on.

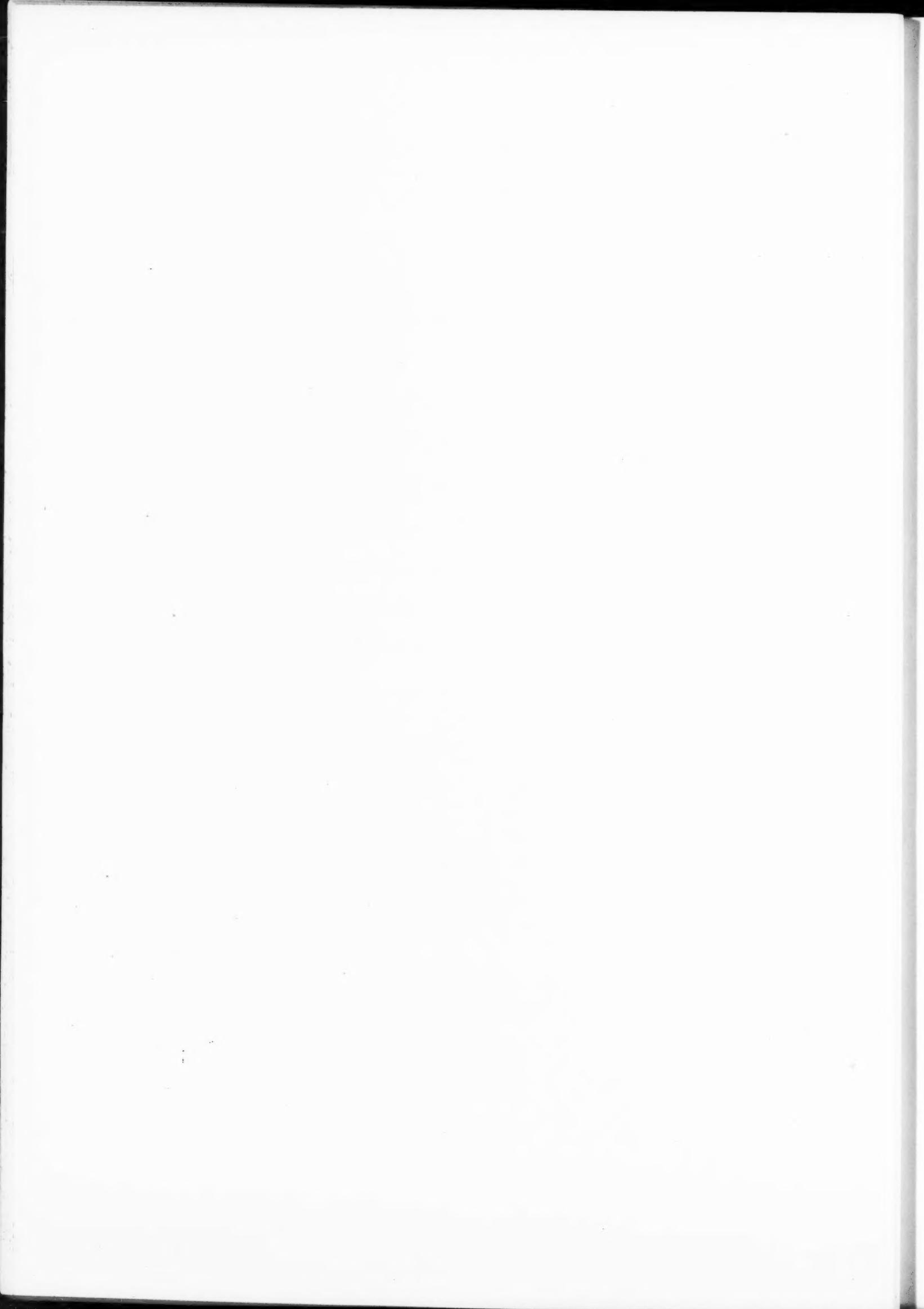
"Even more noticeable, though, are the minor conveniences. At home the spirit of conservatism is such that it takes ages for any great improvement to get a hold. Here it seems to me conditions are reversed.

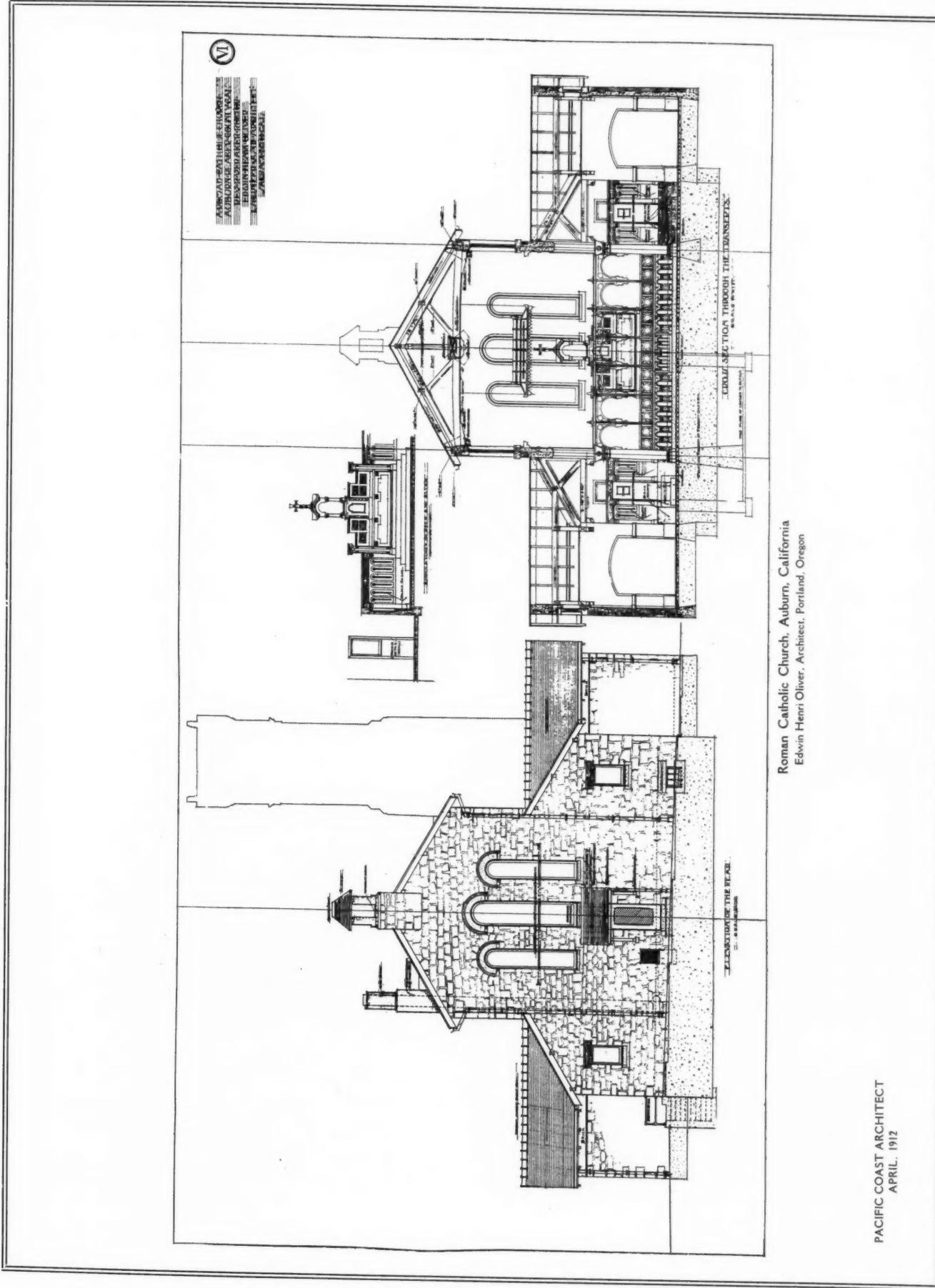
"Americans, instead of trying to make the old things do a bit longer, realize that there is a sure return from the expense involved in the adaptation of anything that will save time or render business easier of accomplishment.

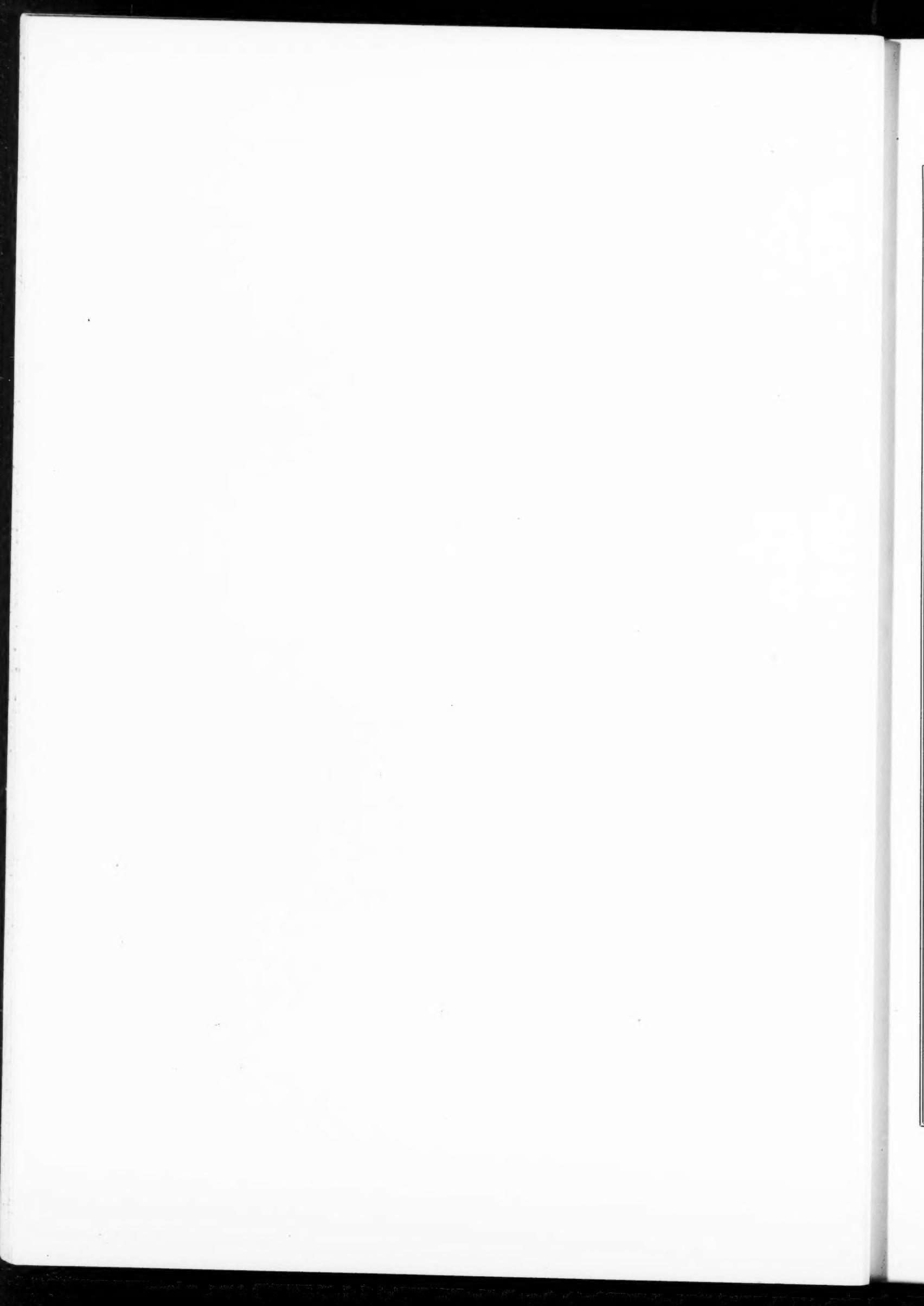
"Portland gives me the impression, however, of having been laid out without any thought for the future. What I mean is that individual requirements seem to have been considered before city or state needs. With other towns to serve as a guide or as a warning signal, the corporations of cities of comparatively recent birth should realize the duty they owe to posterity in planning a city. They should see that it stands on a well organized basis, so that, as it expands, there will still be order and system in its spread. Wide streets and 'lungs,' by which I mean parks and playgrounds, are essential in the heart of any city. Portland needs more than she has."

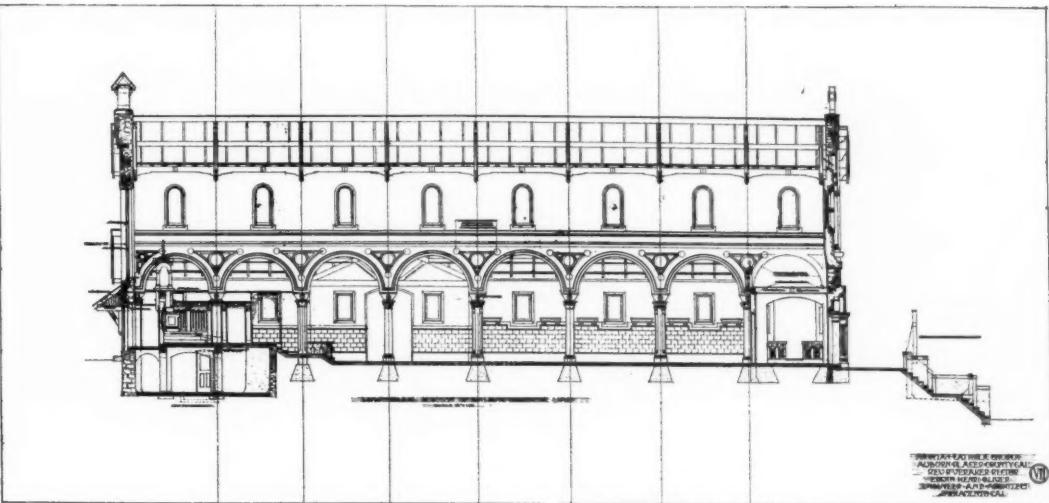


Roman Catholic Church, Auburn, California
Edwin Henri Oliver, Architect, Portland, Oregon

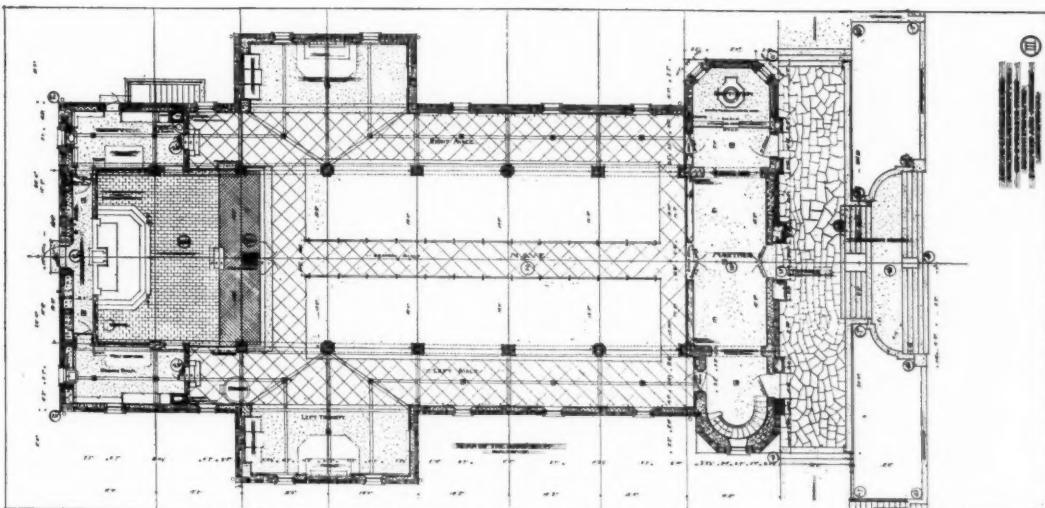




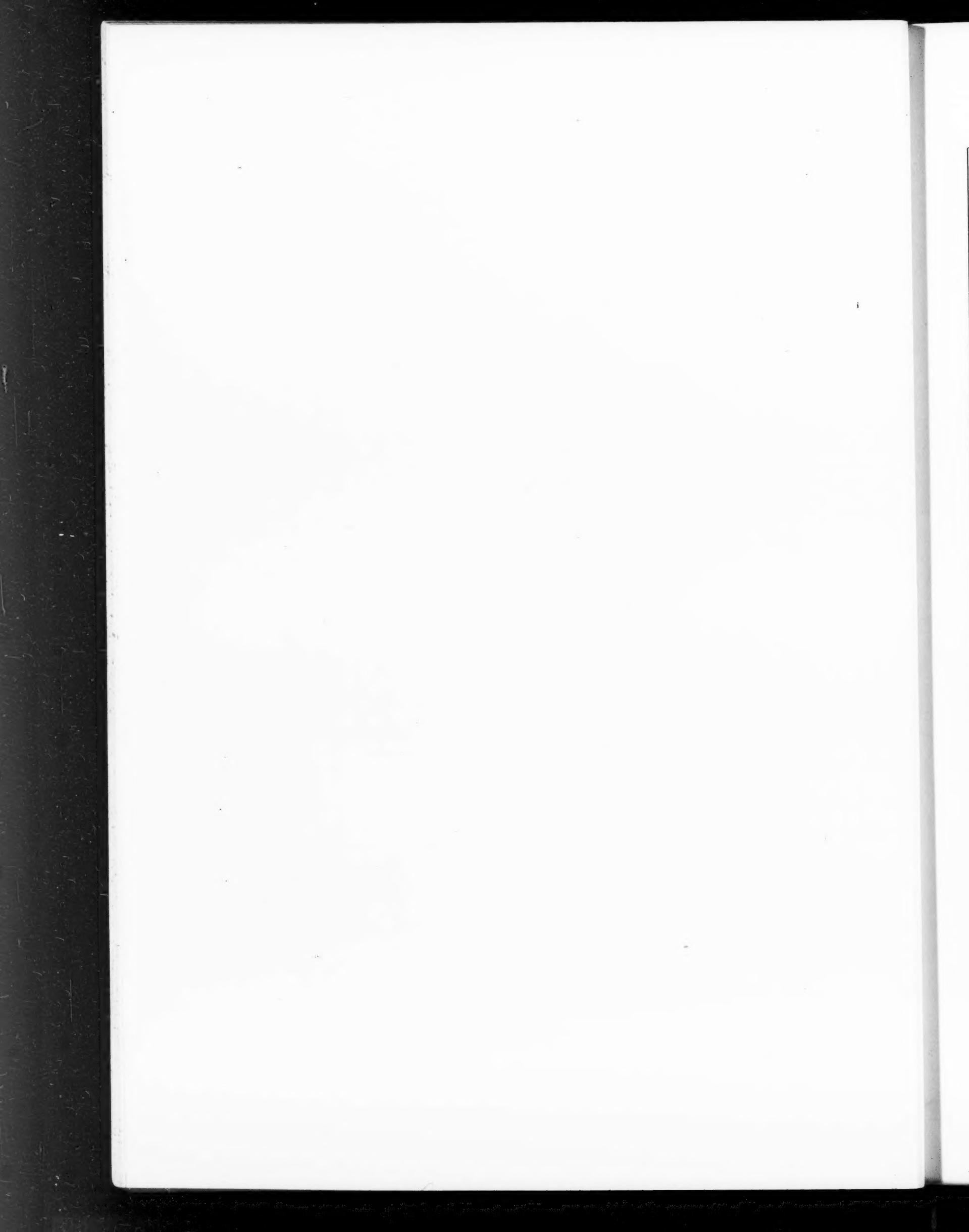




Roman Catholic Church, Auburn, California
Edwin Henri Oliver, Architect, Portland, Oregon



Roman Catholic Church, Auburn, California
Edwin Henri Oliver, Architect, Portland, Oregon





Residence, R. E. Neate
Birnbach & Mayer, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
APRIL, 1912

Dining Room, Residence, R. E. Neate
Birnbach & Mayer, Architects, Portland, Oregon

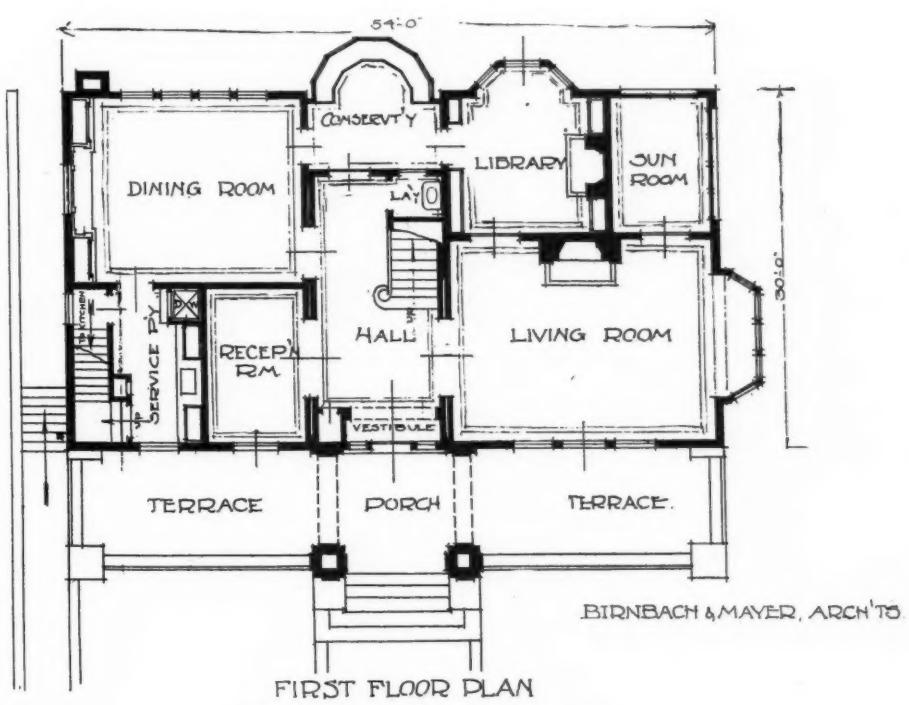
PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



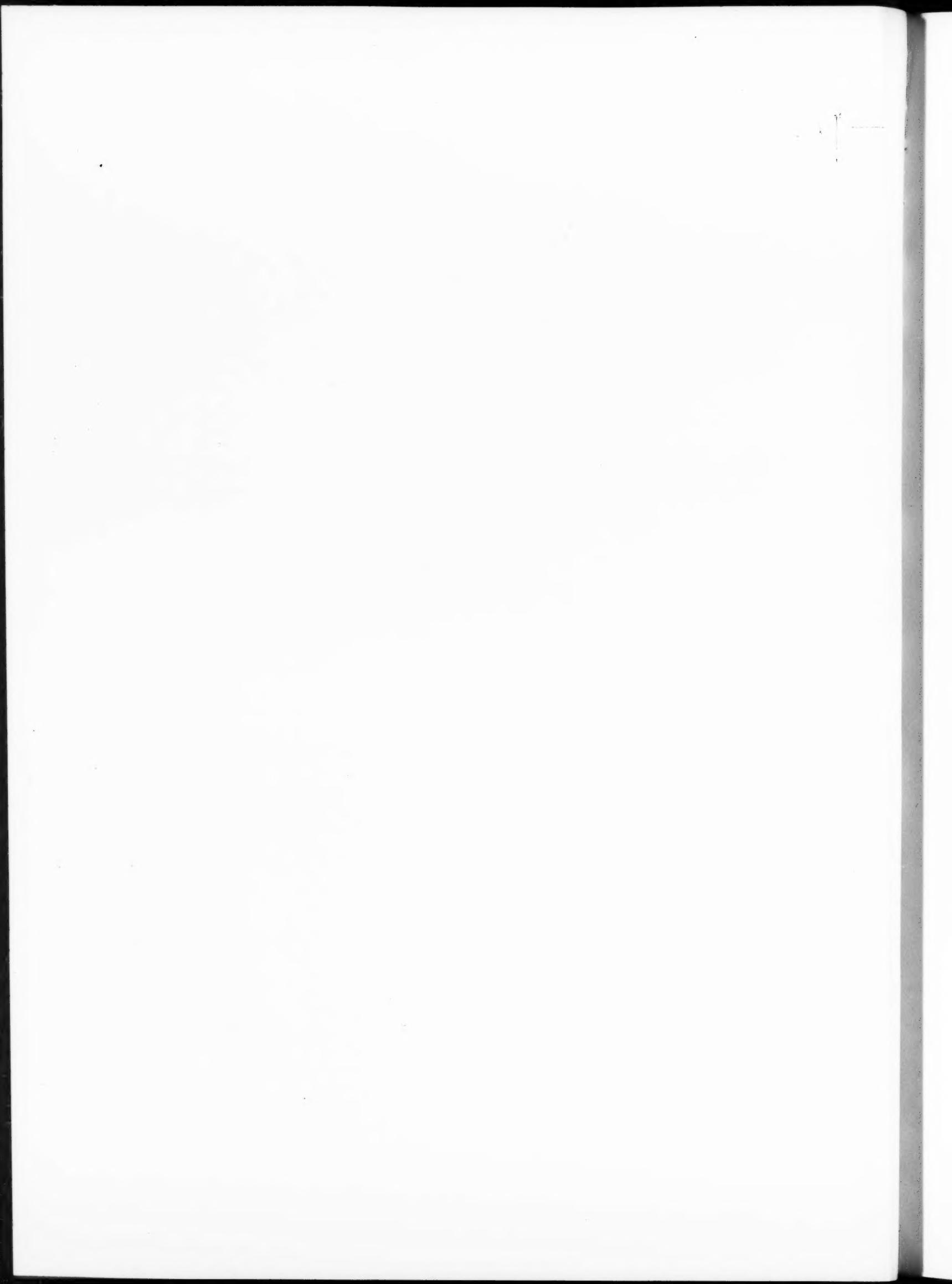


Living Room, Residence R. E. Neate,
Birnbach & Mayer, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



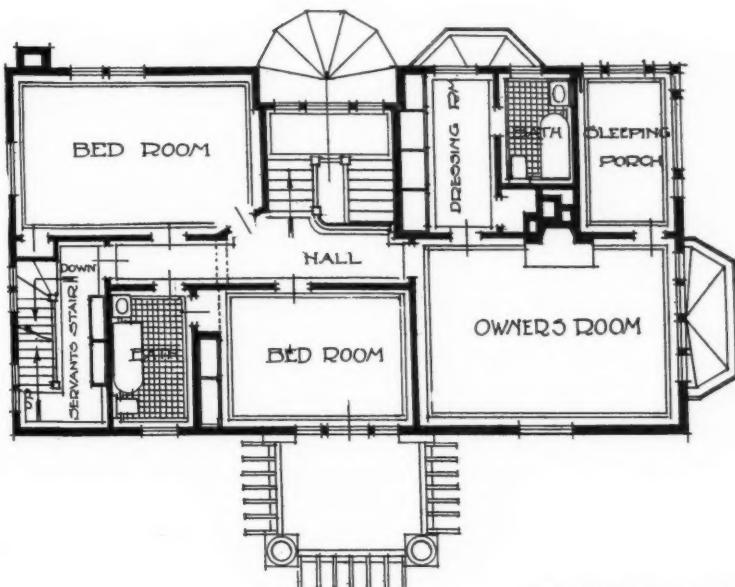
Residence, R. E. Neate, Portland, Oregon





Reception Hall, Residence R. E. Neate,
Birnbach & Mayer, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



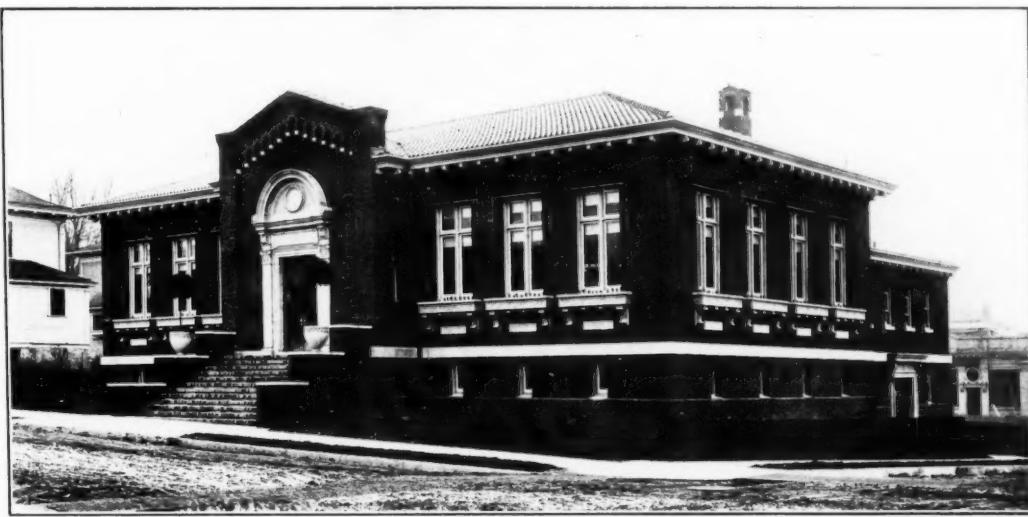
BIRNBACH & MAYER, ARCH'TS

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Residence, R. E. Neate, Portland, Oregon

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
APRIL, 1912





East Side Branch Portland Public Library
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects, Portland, Oregon

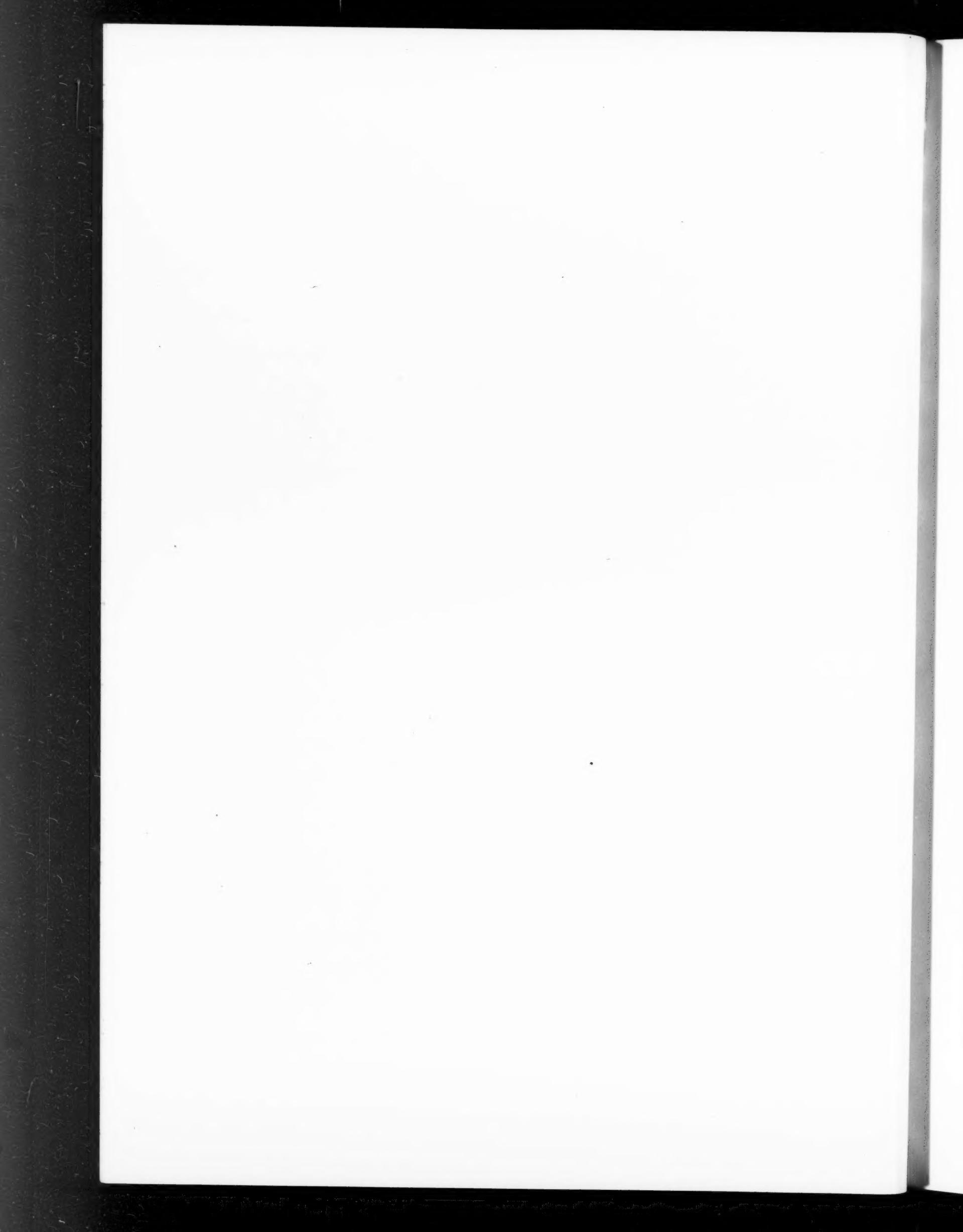
PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



Entrance, East Side Branch Portland Public Library
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

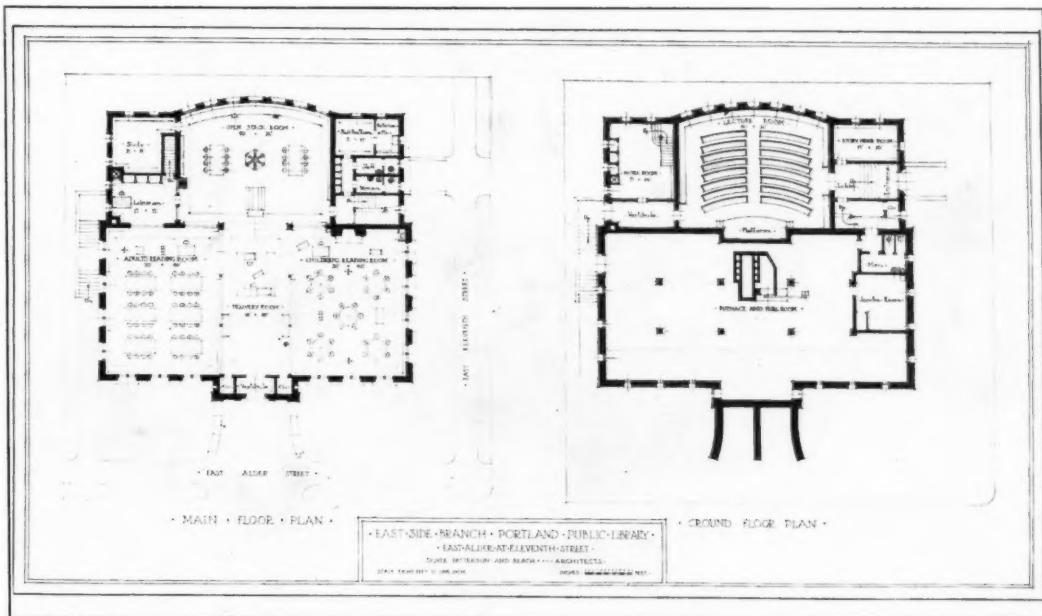
PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
APRIL, 1912





Interior, East Side Branch Portland Public Library
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



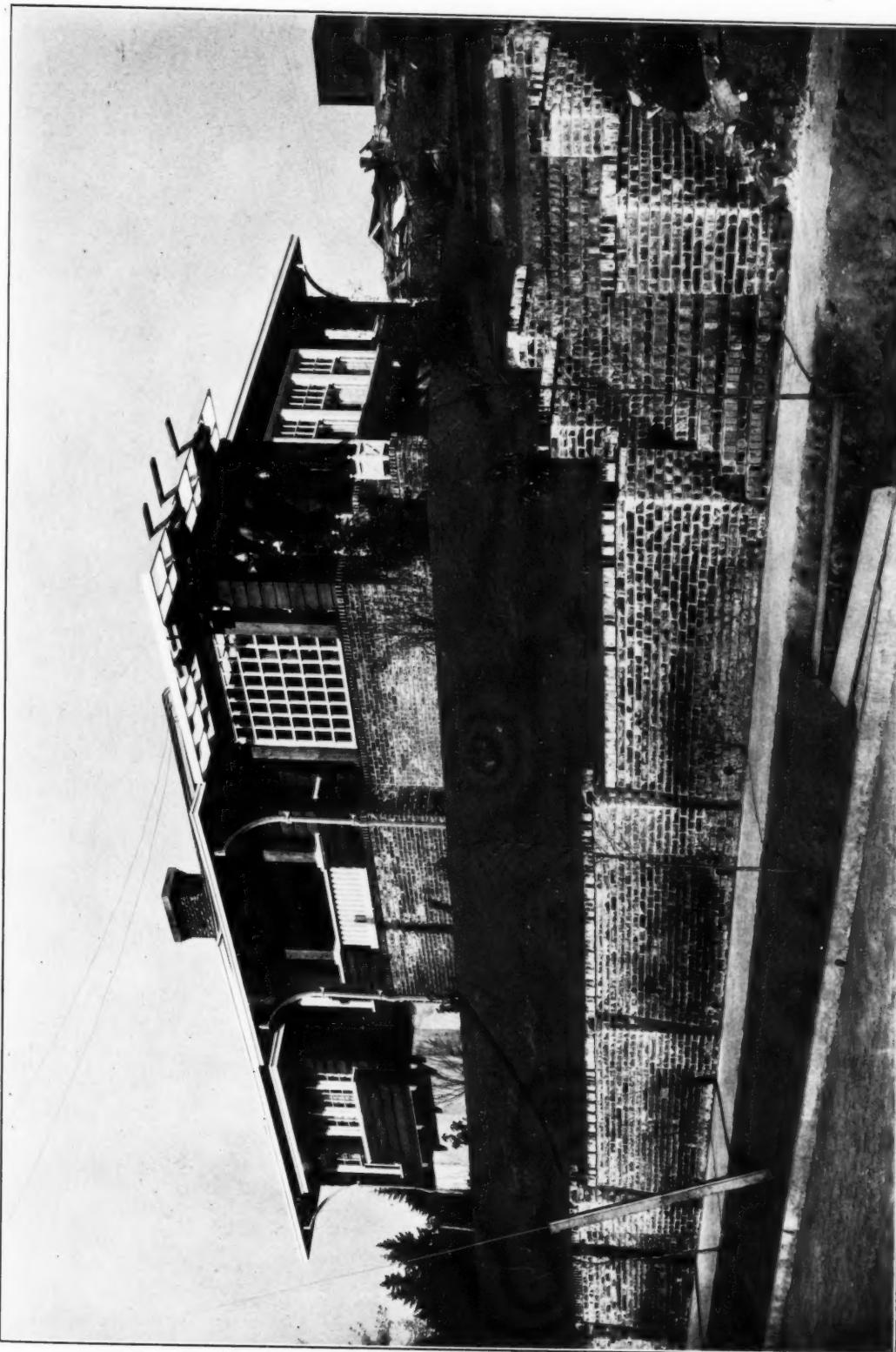


PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

Residence, Mrs. J. W. Swope
J. W. Swope, Architect, Portland, Oregon

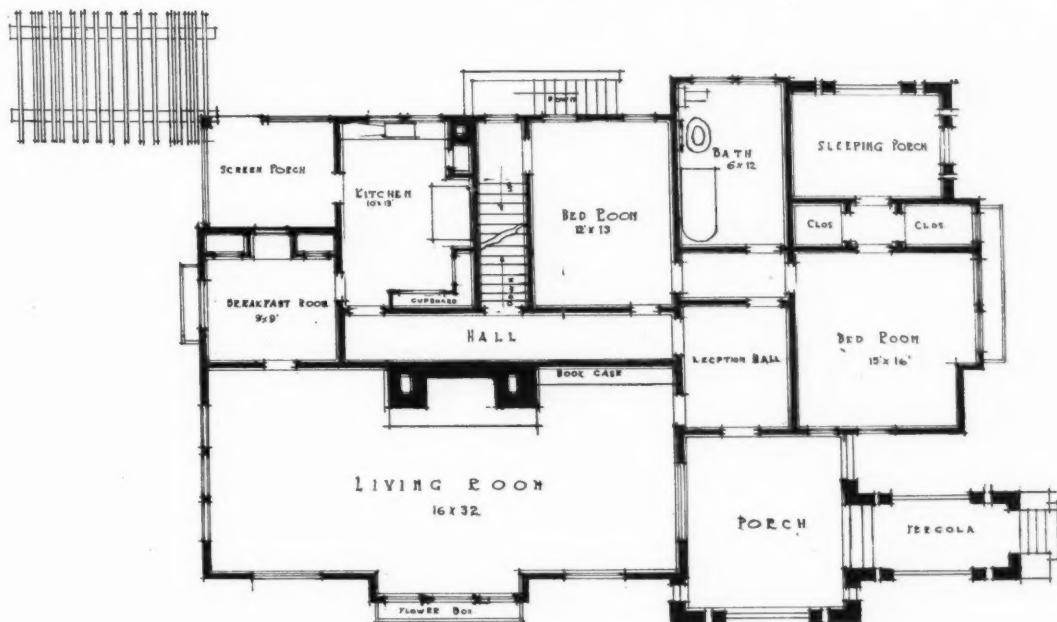
PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
APRIL, 1912

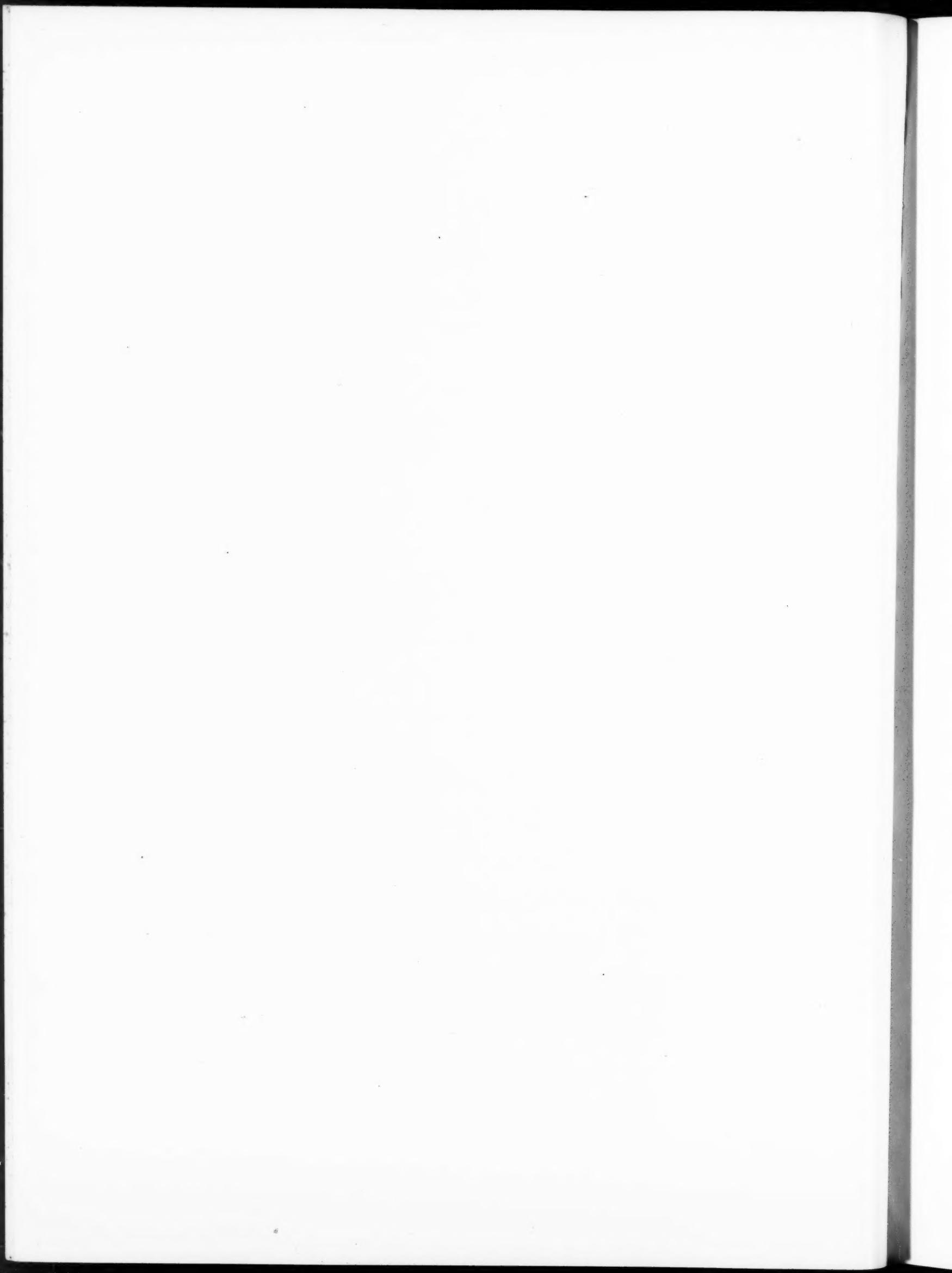




Living Room. Residence, Mrs. J. W. Swope
J. W. Swope, Architect. Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO





The Fireproofing Question

Clay interests are watching closely the controversy in the New York Board of Aldermen over the fireproofing question. New York's new building code is before the aldermen for consideration, and the provisions relating to fireproofing are causing no end of difficulty. The principals in the contest so far are the National Fireproofing Co. of Perth Amboy, N. J., against the entire concrete field. This includes the National Portland Cement Manufacturers' Association, some of the Licensees' Association of New York, the steel-concrete construction companies and some large engineering interests. All these are engaged in a united effort to force Chairman W. P. Kenneally, of the building committee, to concede the broader use of reinforced concrete in New York building operations, and they are doing this in spite of the fact that every building collapse so far this year has been caused by the use of concrete. It is not very long ago that an apartment in West Seventy-eighth street collapsed and a number of men were killed in the ruins. Concrete was very extensively used in this construction.

So far the pleas of concrete men have availed them little. It was said in Mayor Gaynor's office that it is not likely the committee will be permitted to do anything unfair in the way of allowing a monopoly to either one side or the other. Mayor Gaynor has engaged experts to advise him upon the technical features of the code, and will watch both sides in the controversy very closely.

The mayor has sent a note to the committee advising them that he will not approve any code that gives advantage to one type of fireproofing over another, unless there are good scientific reasons for doing so. This announcement made the hollow tile manufacturers jubilant and brought from the concrete interests an effort to conduct a test of the fire-resisting qualities of both concrete and hollow tile at no expense to the city. As this is written, the offer has not been accepted.

It is nearly three years since this controversy over fireproofing began. Mayor McClellan ordered experts to make a thorough test of both types of fireproofing material and then held up the code because he was informed that unfair tactics had been used in the examinations. All through Mayor Gaynor's term, thus far, the building code has been a menace, exerting considerable influence upon the building interests. So long as it hangs fire neither concrete men nor hollow tile manufacturers can know whether their product will be allowed or not. It has been something of a factor in reducing the amount of building done in New York this season. It is quite probable that the passage of the code, whether or not it allows the use of concrete, will be followed by a revival of building operations which will restore old-time prosperous conditions.

When the controversy began the clay interests were, to a certain extent, caught napping. Had it not been for the efforts put forth by the National Fireproofing Company it is quite probable that concrete would have been admitted to use in a most dangerous degree. Experience has demonstrated that the use of concrete in the tall buildings erected in New York is attended with more or less danger. Numerous collapses have occurred and many conservative operators are of the opinion that its use should be restricted, if not entirely forbidden, until it has been placed upon a more satisfactory and permanent basis. For high buildings it produces an element of danger that should receive more consideration than has as yet been bestowed upon it. If the experts employed by Mayor Gaynor succeed in placing the two methods of fireproofing upon an equitable basis they will receive the thanks of builders everywhere.

The Relation of Construction to Architecture

Prof. Beresford Pite, in a paper on "Building Construction and Architectural Education," which he read before the Architectural Association recently, was absorbed with emphasizing the claims of construction as expressed in building. He said it was evident that if material and workmanship were assumed in any view of the art of architecture, the scenic make-up in stucco of an architectural order or style was of a result equivalent to the original construction as an expression of art.

"The study of form and proportion in an academic classic method, or by the so-called historic periods, which ignore the constructive craftsmanship of building art, is delusive and harmful. Transliterated forms in any rearrangement, 'freshly designed' maybe, are as empty and vague of meaning as the decorative inscriptions composed of disjointed sentences from the Koran employed in Mohammedan building. Unhappily, a knowledge of the forms of architecture and a knowledge of modern building construction, each separately studied, are to a great extent the staple of present-day studies, examination, and practice, and to this imperfect method of education much of the superficiality of design and construction in modern architecture may be justly imputed. The sense that the architect of a particular building was emphatically the master of his work, rather than the unwilling slave of intractable materials and awkward conditions, is so rarely conveyed to the mind by a modern erection other than a simple work of engineering that the conclusion is enforced that many architects have no genuine enjoyment in their handling of the building crafts, and are unable from want of properly directed study to express any appreciation of the means they employ to attain their ends in their works. To the architectural student the remedy for this weakness does not lie in devotion to a new style of architecture, but in a new style of building: not in a fresh revulsion from license in form to austerity, or in a craze for individualistic ornament. The remedy is a complete recognition of the artistic value of thorough knowledge and direct purpose in construction. 'In quietness and confidence shall be your strength—but he would not.' Genuine interest will be found in the quality of each craft or trade, and the unaffected employment of each for its native or innate beauty and interest will replace superficiality, and a sense of texture in material and suitability in form will follow."—*The Architectural Review (London)*.

New Engineering Firm

Robert S. Edwards and E. W. Lazell, Ph. D., have formed a copartnership as chemical and efficiency engineers, with offices at 426-429 Railway Exchange Building, in this city. The firm is amply equipped to analyze and test cement, limestone, clay, fuel oil, paint, varnish, concrete paint, waterproofing compounds, brick, plaster, building stone, etc. The firm's services are available for designing plants for cement and lime manufacturers, improvement and enlargement of old plants and the geological and chemical examinations of properties. Both members of the firm are gentlemen of wide practical experience.

To write notes or dimensions on blueprints use a pen dipped in saleratus water, or rub a cloth saturated with the solution on the print and write with a pencil on the resulting white spot.

Baltimore Artistic Furniture Company

A novel and worthy institution in this city is the Baltimore Artistic Furniture Company of Portland. Among its specialties are dining room furniture, art pieces, including brasses, brie-a-brac, Sheffield plate, etc., etc. The company's shops are at Twentieth and Quimby streets,



Room Furnished by Baltimore Artistic Furniture Company

where three expert mechanics, recently from the East, are employed. Many of Portland's beautiful homes have been fitted up with the artistic productions of this company. Outside of the company's original work, it is equipped for repairing and restoring antiques and upholstering of all kinds.

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Special Notice

PARTNERSHIP — Capable and experienced architect designer and colorist, able to take full charge of draughting room and office, desires partnership or would purchase. Not particular as to location. Address, Care Pacific Coast Architect.

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Trade Notes and Personals

Architect George Birnbach has moved his office from 120 to 619 Marquam Building.

King & Cowing, dealers in building materials, have moved from 415 to 1017 and 1018 Yeon Building.

Architect Earl Roberts, of Roberts & Roberts, has returned from a business trip to Roseburg, Ore.

Architect Carl L. Linde, Oregonian Building, has returned from Walla Walla, where he was on business relating to the new Elks Building.

J. H. Frank, local representative of the Waterhouse & Price Company, has returned from a two weeks' trip spent in San Francisco and the bay cities.

C. W. Heal, manager of the J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company, 220-222 Grand avenue, has returned from an extended business trip to Seattle and British Columbia.

Y. D. Hensill, the popular Eugene architect, was elected councilman from the First ward at the last city election held April 1st.

Architect W. G. Maass, formerly in the Peyton Building, Spokane, Wash., is now located in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Architect J. W. Reed, of Reed Bros., San Francisco, was a recent visitor to their local office.

Wm. Hanks, superintendent of the Duluth Water Heater Company of Duluth, Minn., was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

Walter B. Baer, assistant secretary of the Denny-Renton Clay and Coal Company of Seattle, was in Portland on business.

Architect C. H. Bristow, with offices in the Maegley-Tichner Building, has returned from a trip to Eugene.

E. N. Larry, formerly of Portland, has opened an architectural office in McMinnville, Ore.

Architect M. J. Beezer, of Beezer Bros., Seattle, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland on his way down the Willamette Valley, where they have designed several buildings.

Architect Floyd A. Hamill, formerly associated with Link & Haire, Butte, Mont., architects, has opened an architectural office in Pocatello, Idaho.

E. D. Timms, of the Timms-Cress Company, dealers in building materials, has returned from a business trip to Eastern Washington.

W. P. Fairbarin, of San Francisco, Pacific Coast representative of the Kawneer Manufacturing Company, of Niles, Mich., was a caller at their local office.

C. N. Stockwell, manager of the Columbia Hardware Company, 104-106 Fourth street, has returned after an absence of four weeks spent in the East.

Architect Aaron Gould, with offices in the Worcester Building, was a recent visitor to Eugene, Ore.

I. Le Noir Ragsdale has opened an architectural office at 627 Oak street, Eugene, Ore., and would like to receive samples, catalogues and price lists from material men.

A. C. Jenkins has opened an architectural office in the Stark Building, Albany, Ore., and would like catalogues, price lists and samples from material men.

D. L. Harden has opened an architectural office at 237-238 Merchants Bank Building, Eugene, Ore., and would like to receive samples, catalogues and price lists from material men.

Vom Cleff & Lundy have opened offices at 525-526 Lumbermen's Building. They will handle a popular line of building materials, including sand and gravel.

The Oregon Art Tile Company, 413 Alder street, have their office and display room entirely finished after having been burned out last month.

The Standard Brick and Tile Company, with offices at 309 Henry Building, report that they have the machinery installed at their plant and have started to manufacture partition tile.

William H. Cowen has opened an architectural office at 302 Corbett Building and would like samples, catalogues and price lists from material houses.

Architect E. E. McClaran has thoroughly remodeled his offices in the Lumber Exchange Building.

J. A. Drummond was a recent visitor in Portland on his way south to San Francisco. He reports a very good business in Seattle and Tacoma.

George Cherry, of the P. L. Cherry Company, Lumber Exchange Building, has returned from an extended trip East. While away he attended the First International Clay Products Exposition, held in Chicago March 4th to 12th.

Architect James H. Schack, with offices in the Downs Block, Seattle, Wash., has returned after spending several months touring Europe and spending the holidays at his old home in Germany.

The Pacific Iron Works, east end of Burnside bridge, furnished the iron and steel work on the Gerlinger Building, Eleventh and Washington streets, three heavy steel trusses for the Reed College and report that prospects look good for a big business this year.

The Portland Hardwood Floor Company, Yamhill street, have just received two tons of Houston's Gold Medal floor wax for floors, which comes in packages of one to ten pounds. Mr. De Lano reports having just received two carloads of Eastern oak from Nashville, Tenn.

Architect David J. Meyer, with offices in the Central Building, Seattle, Wash., has returned from a six months' trip abroad. Mr. Meyer visited Naples and other Latin cities. He spent four months in Rome, where he made a study of public buildings and street decoration. On his return trip he visited France, England and Scotland.

Fred C. Cook, general manager for the Hester system of store front construction, has moved his office from the Lewis Building to the Oregon Brass Works, Second and Everett streets, Portland, the Pacific Coast manufacturers of the Hester bars. Mr. Cook has just returned from a successful business trip throughout Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Idaho.

Messrs. F. T. Crowe & Co., with offices in the Blake-McFall Building, have added a splendid new display room, where they are showing all of the different materials they handle, one of the many displays being a fireplace built of tapestry brick. This display room will be of special interest to the architect, contractor and prospective builder.

The Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, 229 Broadway, New York, have opened an additional branch office in Atlanta, Ga., to take care of their rapidly increasing business. Mr. Ralph E. Parnham will be district manager with offices in the Chandler Building.

George H. Hester, the inventor of the store front system which bears his name and president of the Hester Manufacturing Company of Chicago, is making a visit to the Oregon Brass Works, the Pacific Coast manufacturers of the same materials. Although the central factory was established at Chicago but two years ago, the sales have been phenomenal, extending throughout the Central West, South and the Atlantic States.

Edward T. Foulkes, a prominent architect of San Francisco, has opened a branch office at 612 Oregonian Building with F. H. Littlehales, of Portland, in charge. Mr. Foulkes was born in Oregon. Prior to his establishing an office in San Francisco, he was connected with prominent architects in New York and Boston.

L. A. Spear, general manager of the Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane, Wash., passed through Portland on his way home after spending some time in Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., on business.

Elmer Grey, the Los Angeles architect, has been commissioned to prepare an article entitled "The Beautiful Suburbs of the Pacific Coast," for *Scribner's Magazine*. Portland will be included. The Portland Chamber of Commerce has been requested to aid in supplying data, illustrations, etc.

The coast headquarters for the N. and G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia, will be located at 422 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal., with J. A. Drummond in charge.

J. Braida & Co., 525 Lumbermen's Building, are laying the Terrazzo floors and wainscot in the Court House at Butte and the postoffice at Missoula, Mont. This firm has offices at 234 Globe Building, Seattle, and 906 Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C.

The Butterworth-St. Helen Company, 464 Washington street, installed and designed the electric fixtures in Mr. Neate's residence, shown in this issue.

The value of the production of the stone quarries of the United States during 1910 was the largest in the history of the industry, and was more than double that of 1900, the figures being, respectively, \$16,520,584 and \$36,910,177.

The Laura Baldwin Doolittle Studios of Interior Decorating and House Outfitting, at 411 Alder street, are calculated to fill a want created by modern conditions in city life. Here practical advice can be had or plans furnished for full color schemes for finishing, decorating and furnishing or refurnishing or rearranging homes. Especial attention is given the matter of woodwork treatment and floors, selection of small hardware, fixtures, tile, wall-papers. The studios also are prepared to import exclusive fabrics for walls, draperies and upholstery; to select Oriental rugs; to design original and special rugs; to furnish domestic carpets, rugs and fabrics; to do mural painting and tapestries, hand-tooled and decorated leather friezes; to design original stencils for walls and hangings; to furnish Japanese stencils; to import nets and lace curtains; to design and make to order electric light fixtures, lamps and shades; to furnish bric-a-brac, hand-decorated china and tiles and to supply water-color sketches.

Industrial Publications

Roof Insurance Review, published by the N. & G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia, can be obtained free of cost by anyone making application. It will be found of interest to everyone intending to build. It furnishes incontestable proofs of the superiority of the tin roofing manufactured by this enterprising company. By information gleaned from all over the country it shows how dangerous are all kinds of inflammable roofing, and how well tin roofing serves to protect buildings and to afford the most reliable and certain insurance against fire losses. We urge our readers to secure this publication, for, by following its advice, the property owner may be saved thousands of dollars.

A RESUME.

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

Business Block—Architects Bridges & Webber prepared plans for a two-story brick business block, 100x133 in size, for Strong Bros., to cost \$40,000.

Remodeling Block—Architect Davis C. Lewis prepared plans for remodeling of the Ladd & Bush bank, at Salem, to cost \$25,000.

Hospital—Architects Bridges & Webber prepared plans for a contagious hospital for Multnomah county.

Warehouse—Architect Davis C. Lewis prepared plans for a three-story reinforced concrete warehouse, 100x100, to be erected on Second and Flanders, for the Portland Gas & Coke Company.

Apartment House—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a three-story pressed brick apartment house for Alexander Muir.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a two-story 8-room frame residence, to be erected in Laurelhurst at a cost of \$4000.

Bungalows—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for five bungalows for the Provident Investment & Trust Company.

Club Building—Architect William J. Kratz is preparing plans for the club building for the Overlook Improvement Club.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for an 8-room colonial residence, to be built in Irvington.

Residence—Architect Claire H. Bristow prepared plans for a 7-room two-story frame residence, to cost about \$5000.

Library Building—Architects Jacobberger & Smith are preparing plans for a one-story brick library building, to be built in North Albina, at a cost of about \$30,000.

Stores and Apartments—Architect A. E. Harvey is preparing plans for a two-story brick store and office building, to cost about \$10,000.

Remodeling—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for the remodeling of a store building on Third and Alder.

City Jail—Architects Emil Schacht & Son have been com-

missioned to prepare plans for a five-story fireproof city jail, to cost \$156,000.

Residence—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for an 8-room frame residence, to be built in Alameda Park for Dr. C. J. Decker.

Stores and Offices—Salem. Architect Fred Legg prepared plans for a two-story store and office building.

City Hall—Fairview. Architect Claire H. Bristow is preparing plans for a two-story mission style City Hall, 40x70.

Hotel Annex—Roseburg. Architects Emil Schacht & Son are preparing plans for a four-story brick annex to the Hotel McClelland.

Remodeling Theater—Eugene. Architect E. E. McClaran prepared plans for the remodeling of the Eugene theater.

Residence—Architect C. W. Henn prepared plans for a colonial residence on Portland Heights for Mary J. Wallace, to cost \$4500.

Garage—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a one-story brick garage, to be built on Twentieth and Hawthorne, at a cost of \$10,000.

College Buildings—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach have been commissioned to prepare plans for the Presbyterian College at Albany.

Residence—Architects R. N. Hockenberry & Company are preparing plans for a 14-room two-story residence to be built in Corvallis by A. J. Johnson.

School Building—Architects R. N. Hockenberry & Company are preparing plans for an 8-room two-story frame school building for Corvallis.

Courthouse Annex—Hillsboro. Architect Newton C. Gaunt has prepared plans for a three-story fireproof annex to the Washington county courthouse.

Church—Architect H. N. Black is preparing plans for the St. Mark's Episcopal church at Medford. It will be of stone construction and cost about \$15,000.

Hotel Building—Architects Emil Schacht & Son are preparing plans for a three-story brick hotel building, to be erected on Thirteenth and Morrison at a cost of \$50,000.

Hotel Building—Frank E. Dooley will build a six-story fireproof hotel, 100x100 in size, on Twelfth and Washington.

Residence—Architect Fred Allyn has prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to be built in Laurelhurst.

Flats—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for a two-story frame flat for John George.

Business Block—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach prepared plans for a 7-story reinforced concrete and brick building, to be erected on Park and Morrison.

Hotel and Store Building—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a three-story brick store and hotel building, to be built on Third and Glisan.

Elks' Temple—Architect Carl Linde is preparing plans for a five-story pressed brick Elks' temple, to be erected in Walla Walla, Wash., at a cost of \$100,000.

Apartment House—Architect J. B. Clark prepared plans for a three-story reinforced concrete apartment house, to be built on East Twenty-ninth and Ash streets, at a cost of \$15,000.

Residence—Architect L. J. Carter prepared plans for a 7-room frame residence for J. T. Tripp.

Residence—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a 10-room two-story frame residence, to cost \$8000.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts are preparing plans for a two-story 7-room frame residence, to cost \$4000.

Bank Building—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a one-story brick building for the St. Paul bank.

Office Building—Architect H. Hanselmann of the Leonard Construction Company is preparing plans for a 10-story fire-proof building to be erected by the Multnomah Securities Company, Seventh and Morrison.

Residence—Architect Wade H. Pipes prepared plans for an 8-room two-story residence, to be built in Terrace Park, to cost \$7000.

Clubhouse—Architects Whitehouse & Fouilhoux have prepared preliminary sketches for a clubhouse for the University Club on Sixth and Jefferson, and also for the Waverly Country Club.

Bungalow—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a one-story 6-room bungalow, to be built on Multnomah street, at a cost of \$4000.

Store and Depot—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a two-story brick building, to be built in Salem for Mrs. F. E. Hubbard.

Business Block—Architect Birnbach prepared plans for a two-story brick building for the Mt. Hood Brewery on Fourth, near Stark.

Bank Building—Architects Tobey & Mills are preparing

plans for a five-story fireproof building for the First National Bank of Albany.

Apartment House—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence is preparing plans for a four-story brick apartment house, 100x100, to cost about \$100,000.

Church—The Oregon Architectural & Engineering Company are preparing plans for a Baptist church, to be built in Lents.

OREGON.

Storage Plant—Hood River. The Davidson Fruit Company will build a three-story brick storage plant, 150x40.

Office Building—Roseburg. Doctors Seely, Sether & Stewart are contemplating the erection of a three-story brick store and office building.

Bank—Yamhill. The Yamhill State Bank will erect a two-story brick building, 36x80, to cost about \$10,000.

Apartment House—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a two-story frame apartment house for Miss Taylor.

Sewer System—Bend. J. B & R. E. Koon are preparing plans for a sewer system to cost about \$100,000.

Business Block—Klamath Falls. Walter J. Evans will build a one-story brick store building, 30x70.

Business Block—Eugene. R. A. Booth contemplates the erection of a six-story fireproof concrete store and office building.

Castle—Table Rock. Honore Palmer is having Chicago architects prepare plans for a \$200,000 castle, to be erected this year.

Residence—Newberg. S. E. Watkins & Son are preparing plans for a \$5000 residence for E. C. Baird.

Hotel Annex—Albany. An addition, containing 100 rooms, will be built to the St. Francis Hotel by E. H. Rhodes, owner.

Business Block—Klamath Falls. W. S. Slough will erect a one-story fireproof brick business block.

Club Building—La Grande. The La Grande Commercial Club is planning to erect a five-story brick office and club building, to cost about \$100,000.

High School—Elmira. The taxpayers have voted a tax with which to erect a Union high school building.

Club Building—Alpine. The Commercial Club will build a two-story frame club building, 40x60.

Theater—Roseburg. The Provident Trust Company of Portland is planning the erection of a modern up-to-date theater building.

High School—Imbler. The Imbler school district has voted to erect a two-story concrete school building.

Summer Hotel—Jackson Springs. D. H. Jackson and A. J. Lupton of Portland are contemplating the erection of a large and modern summer hotel, to cost \$150,000.

Hotel Building—Oregon City. Frank Jagger has purchased two lots on which to erect a modern four-story hotel building.

Contract awarded—School—Roseburg. F. F. Patterson has been awarded the contract for the North Roseburg school on a bid of \$28,075.

Church—Hood River. The Methodist Episcopal church will erect a church building to cost approximately \$20,000.

Store and Office Building—Springfield. Architect J. R. Ford of Eugene prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete building, to cost \$14,000.

Remodeling Store—Eugene. Architect I. Le Noir Ragsdale prepared plans for the remodeling of the Coppernoll Jewelry Company's store.

Residence—Eugene. Architect Y. D. Hensill prepared plans for a two-story 7-room residence for Manning Leonard, to cost \$4500.

Residence—Eugene. Architect Y. D. Hensill prepared plans for a two-story Swiss chalet for W. D. Kincaid.

Apartment House—Eugene. Architect I. Le Noir Ragsdale prepared plans for an \$8000 apartment house for Hugh Hampton.

Fraternity House—Eugene. Architect Y. D. Hensill is preparing plans for a two-story frame apartment house, to cost \$10,000, of English design.

Library Building—Dallas. The Carnegie Library fund has awarded Dallas \$10,000, with which to erect a building.

Business Block—Lebanon. C. S. Stewart will erect a modern two-story brick store and office building, 100x124.

Store and Lodge—Salem. Architect George M. Post prepared plans for a three-story brick building, 80x90, to be used for store and lodge rooms.

High School—Tillamook. Architect Charles H. Burggraf of Albany prepared plans for a two-story brick high school building, to cost \$25,000.

SEATTLE.

Office Building—Architects Frank C. Allen, Inc., prepared plans for a 10-story reinforced concrete office building for the Washington Securities Company, to cost \$500,000.

Hotel—Architect John Graham prepared plans for a Japanese hotel building. It will be nine stories in height and cost \$250,000.

Residence—Architects Blackwell & Baker prepared plans for a two-story brick colonial residence, to cost \$10,000.

Store Building—Architect James H. Schack prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete building, to be erected at a cost of \$100,000.

Hotel Building—Architect James H. Schack is preparing plans for a seven-story reinforced concrete hotel building, to cost \$125,000.

Residence—Plans have been prepared by Architect J. L. McCauley for a pressed brick veneer residence, to cost \$25,000.

Garage—Architect V. W. Voorhees prepared plans for a two-story concrete and brick garage, to cost \$25,000.

Masonic Temple—Architects Saunders & Lawton have been chosen to design the \$200,000 temple to be built by the Masons.

Yeast Factory—Architect John Graham has been selected resident architect on the \$100,000 factory at Sumner, Wash.

Store and Hotel—Architect John Graham has prepared plans for an eight-story reinforced concrete building, to be erected at a cost of \$200,000 by the Northwest Land & Development Company.

SPOKANE.

Business Block—Ida A. Waterman is planning to erect a six-story brick building, to cost \$100,000.

Residence—Architect Earl W. Morrison has plans prepared for a 16-room English residence, to cost \$30,000.

Apartment House—Architect Earl W. Morrison has plans prepared for a three-story brick apartment house, to cost \$60,000.

Residence—Architects Cutter & Malmgren are preparing plans for a \$30,000 residence of English design for Charles Jasper.

Contract awarded—Hospital—Architects Diamond & Hughes awarded the contract for \$40,000 addition to the St. Luke's Hospital to L. B. Kerrick.

WASHINGTON.

City Hall—Kelso. Seattle architects are preparing plans for a pressed brick City Hall, to cost \$14,000.

Club Building—Chehalis. The Leiderkranz are planning to erect a two-story club building.

Lodge—Kosmos. The Woodmen of this city will erect a two-story brick building, at a cost of \$10,000.

Apartment House—Aberdeen. Architect Watson Vernon has plans prepared for a two-story frame apartment house, to cost \$7000.

Residence—Aberdeen. Architect Watson Vernon prepared plans for a modern two-story residence, to cost \$10,000.

City Hall—Newport. Architect C. Lewis Wilson prepared plans for a brick City Hall, to cost \$60,000.

Depot—Walla Walla. The Northern Pacific will erect a two-story pressed brick depot, to cost \$50,000.

Electric Building—Aberdeen. Architect C. E. Troutman prepared plans for a two-story concrete building, to cost \$70,000.

Laundry—Chehalis. The Chehalis City Laundry will build a one-story concrete laundry building.

Church—Everett. Architect Ellsworth Story prepared plans for a brick church and parish house for the Trinity parish.

Department Store—Wenatchee. N. I. Neubauer will erect a two-story pressed brick department store, 120x120.

School Building—Montesano. Architect Watson Vernon prepared plans for a two-story concrete school building, to cost \$35,000.

School Building—Waterville. A two-story brick school building will be erected at a cost of \$40,000.

Business Block—Wenatchee. The Wenatchee Improvement Company will build a two-story concrete and brick store and lodge building, to cost \$65,000.

Theater—Pasco. George D. Cord will erect a concrete and brick theater building, to cost \$35,000.

Warehouse—Kennewick. A two-story concrete warehouse will be built by F. J. Arnold.

Business Block—Zillah. W. M. Granger is planning to build a two-story brick and concrete business block.

IDAHO.

Store Building—Nez Perce. Perry E. Miller will build a one-story brick store building, to cost \$18,000.

School Building—Plummer. A bond issue for \$28,000 was voted with which to erect a two-story brick school building.

Contract awarded—School—Gooding. W. G. Read of Twin Falls has been awarded the contract for a \$60,000 brick high school.

Steel Bridge—Lewiston. The City of Lewiston will vote on a bond issue with which to build a steel bridge, to cost \$50,000.

School—Hollister. Architect B. E. Morris of Twin Falls will prepare plans for a ten-room school building.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architect L. E. Gorden prepared plans for a three-story brick apartment house, to cost \$40,000.

School—Vancouver. Architect N. A. Leech prepared plans for an eight-room fireproof building, to cost \$60,000.

School—New Westminster. Architects Gardiner & Mercer prepared plans for a three-story brick school building to be erected at a cost of \$100,000.

Office Building—Vancouver. Architects Macomber & Van Siclen prepared plans for an eight-story reinforced concrete office building, to cost \$110,000.

Hospital—New Westminster. Architect S. B. Birds is revising the original plans for the three-story stone hospital building for the Columbian Hospital, at a cost of \$250,000.

Rooming House—Vancouver. Architect A. Campbell Hope prepared plans for a five-story brick rooming house for the Vancouver Realty Company.

Business Block—Vancouver. Capt. H. Pybus will erect a four-story reinforced concrete block, to cost \$35,000.

Hotel—Coquitlam. The Minnekhada Land Company will build a modern two-story brick hotel building, to cost \$25,000.

Club Building—Vancouver. Architects Sharp & Thompson were awarded first in the competition for the \$250,000 Vancouver Club building.

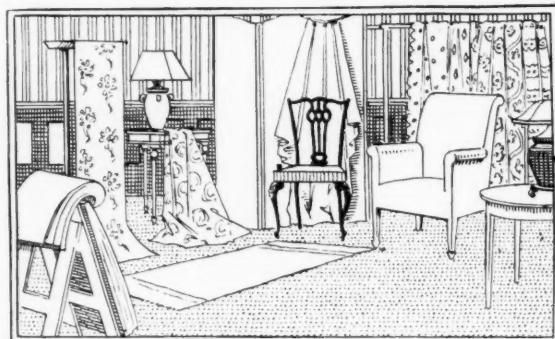
Office Building—Vancouver. The Canadian Home Investment Company is having plans prepared for a ten-story office building, to cost \$1,000,000.

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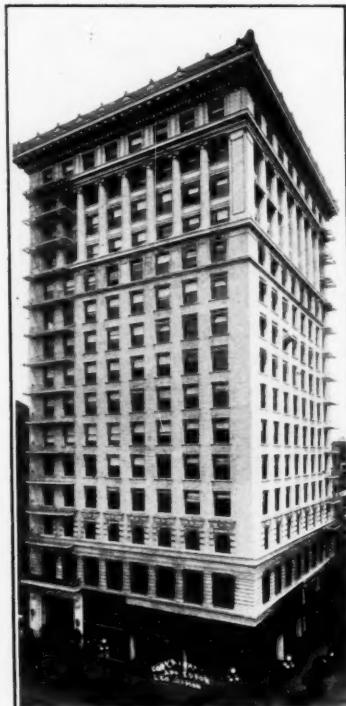


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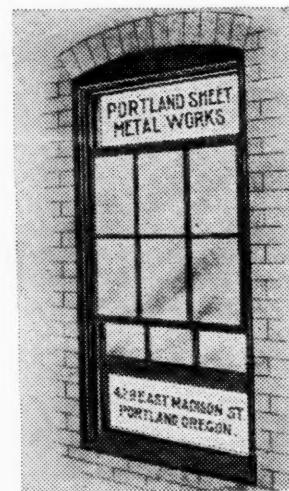
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A black and white photograph of an interior scene. In the center is a dark wood cabinet or desk with a glass-topped section displaying a framed portrait. To the left, a portion of a bed with white linens is visible. In the foreground, the edge of a table with a lamp on it can be seen.

READY FOR USE

Holmes Disappearing Bed

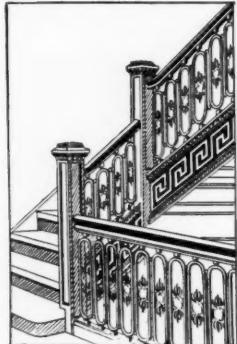
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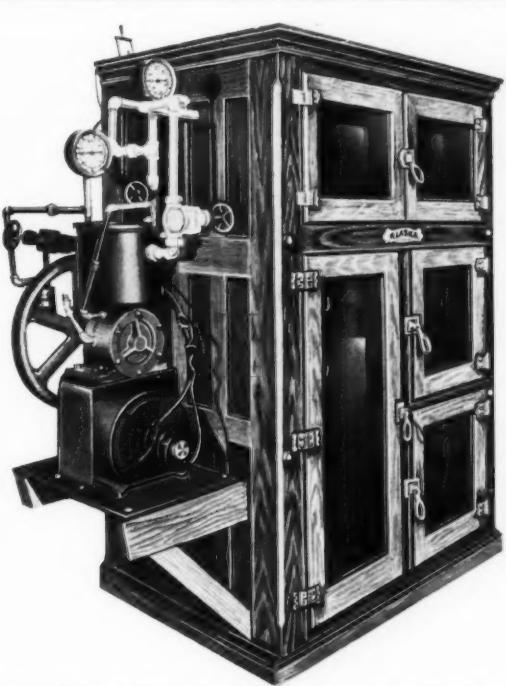


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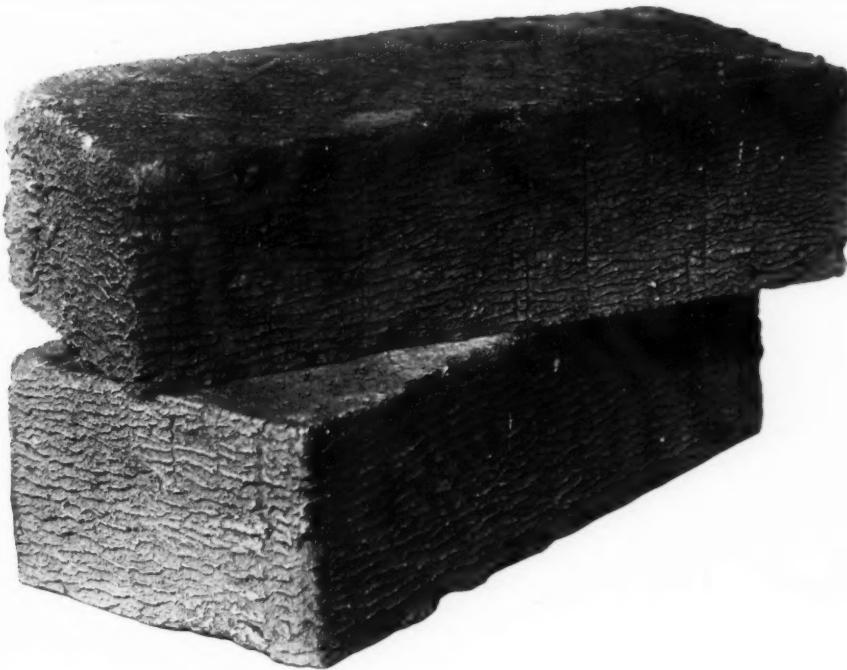
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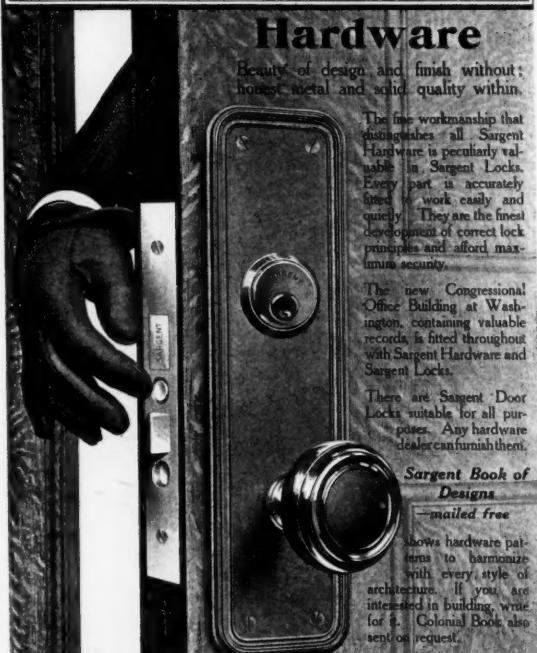
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